

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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CINCINNATI SEES SATISFACTION IN NEW LIGHT PLAN

Expected to Save \$600,000 Annually as Result of Changed Ratings

REFORM REGIME SEES ITS WORK IN EFFECT

Mayor Seasongood, Who Heads "Good Rule" Government, Tells of Victory

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CINCINNATI, O.—Cincinnati's new electric light ordinance which went into effect recently is expected to save citizens \$600,000 a year, according to Murray Seasongood, Mayor.

This ordinance constitutes one of the major accomplishments of the reform régime which brought successful city management to Cincinnati, and is regarded by its makers as a notable municipal triumph in public utility rate making.

"Our predecessors passed an electric light and power ordinance and also a gas ordinance which were not in the public interest," said Mr. Seasongood, who is Cincinnati's first mayor under the city-manager plan. Describing the struggle over utility rates, he went on:

"The electric rate ordinance was passed, notwithstanding the previous mayor's veto, in September, 1925, for a period of 10 years and the 'joker' in this ordinance, which was supposed to be a reduction from that passed in 1915, was that the consumer would not get into the low charge bracket of 3½ cents until the first 90 kilowatt hours, whereas, under the former ordinance, he got into the lowest charge after the first 60 kilowatt hours.

Local Folked on the City
This ordinance was passed with no real expert study on behalf of the city, and for an unconscionably long period, in the face of almost certain reduction in the cost of electric light and power.

"E. F. Alexander, now first assistant city solicitor, and I, being then private citizens, and Miss Betty Wilson, a former school-teacher and member of the board of directors of the Woman's City Club, got up the necessary referendum petitions, with approximately 19,000 signatures, and, by filing the referendum petitions on Oct. 1, 1925, prevented this rate from going into effect.

"Charles O. Rose, the only member of the former council elected to the first council under the city manager form of government, and to the present council, was most energetic in his opposition to the passage of the ordinance by his colleagues, and protested its passage practically single-handed.

"When our administration came into office, we repealed this 10-year ordinance, notwithstanding the company had undertaken to accept it after the referendum petitions were filed, and had an expert study made by William J. Hagenah of Chicago, to determine what would be a fair

Germans Drop Fourth Class on the Railways

Third-Class Fares Reduced—Fewer Categories of Trains Are Sought

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN.—The German Railways Company has discarded the fourth class and reduced the number of compartments in the first class, so that henceforth most trains will consist of second and third class. The removal of the fourth class, consisting of small box cars with very few seats and much standing room, marks great progress, for it shows a recognition by official Germany that the population no longer can be expected to travel in this fashion.

On the other hand, the removal of the fourth class at this moment is a tremendous blow to the traveling public. Owing to the present low standard of wages and the destruction of millions in savings by inflation, about 80 per cent of the traveling public now uses the fourth class. Especially since inflation, countless educated people have been compelled to travel fourth class, which they jokingly called "two times the second."

to meet the fourth-class passengers the railway administration has lowered the fares in the third class, but this is so immaterial, especially on short distances, that it will be of little help. It is regretted that the third-class still possesses plain benches. An attempt is also to be made to reduce the number of categories of trains. In the future there will be only slow, fast and express trains.

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Chile Orders 40 British Light Planes

By WIRELESS London

THE Chilean Government, which already has a number of light land and sea planes of "Moth" design, has placed a further order with the De Havilland Aircraft Company for 40 Gypsy Moth planes of the same type as that which won the King's Cup this year.

Twenty of these will be fitted up as long-range machines by the provision of extra tanks, and all will have a new and approved type of De Havilland safety harness.

Federal Radio Board Is Eager to Test Power

Cases Filed Said to Hold Promise of Test on Validity of Radio Law

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—For two months the Federal Radio Commission has been seeking to test its constitutional authority to control the ether. Certain cases are now in preliminary stages which it is hoped may provide the requisite court action on the issue of validity of the Radio Law.

There are now 16 formal applications from stations for modifications of their assignments under the new allocations, to become effective Nov. 11. Hearings on these cases are expected to begin Oct. 17, as cases must be heard and decisions rendered before the new allocations become effective. Commissioners cannot see in the coming hearings any greater hope of immediate legal action than in the past.

One commissioner pointed out that this situation might be interpreted in two ways: either the board was making its reorganization so deftly that the whole radio industry agreed with its results, or else the obvious desire of the board for a test case had kept off prospective protests.

This informant was frankly eager to have such a case, since he pointed out that the whole present structure of American radio might collapse if an adverse decision to the commission is rendered. The major issue, he explained, is whether the board's authority to rule a station off the air, which involves the power of confiscation, is constitutional. The matter would, it is expected, go to a high court for a permanent decision.

The stations which up to the present have asked for hearings under the new allocations all seek an improvement in their assignments, either in longer hours, power or waves. At the same time, Station WJLW, Cincinnati, of the Crosley Radio Corporation, has been authorized to increase power from 5000 to 50,000 watts.

Certain legal cases are under way which may develop the test for which the commission is waiting. The commission has just filed in the Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia a statement of facts for its decision in refusing the Bull Insular Line, Inc., four applications for radio station construction permits with a view to service to Porto Rico and Santo Domingo.

The commission's action was taken Aug. 23, and Sept. 14 the Bull Line filed notice of its appeal to the District Court.

IMMIGRANT FAMILIES HOPE TO BE REUNITED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—A move to reunite the families of immigrants to America with the minimum of hardship has been taken by Harry E. Hull, commissioner general of immigration, from an order issued to aid American consuls abroad in passing upon application of aliens' wives and children for immigration visas in certain cases.

Immigration officials are now ordered to issue a form to husbands or fathers in the above classes when it is desired to bring their families over. The form will be filled out and sent abroad for verification by the American consul. These will then be returned, and the basis for action by the Immigration Bureau, which the new procedure is expected to expedite.

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

Prohibition Fruitage

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LABOR FAVORS INQUIRY INTO LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Action of Birmingham Conference Follows Heated Debate on Drink Trade

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The heated discussion on the liquor trade at the final session of the Labor Party conference showed that temperance continues to be an irrepressible issue of this wing of British politics. The electoral program contained a proposal that the next Labor Government should appoint a royal commission to investigate changes and developments in trade since the last official inquiry 30 years ago.

This was opposed by Charles Gammon, a member of the former Labor Government, who charged the party executive with timidity because it did not include in its program the local option accepted by the conference some years ago and several times confirmed.

For Total Prohibition

John Buchanan, a member of the section of the Clyde group which advocates prohibition, declared that the executive shirked the issue because it realized that it might split the party from top to bottom. His conviction was that nothing short of total prohibition of manufacture and sale would solve the problem. He asserted that the local veto in Scotland strengthened the liquor trade by enabling it to use a certain section of the vote for political blackmail purposes.

This led Charles T. Cramp, who represents the railwaymen, and who replied for the executive, to contend that Mr. Buchanan's statement made it more necessary to have a full inquiry and to ascertain all the facts before reaching definite conclusions.

Problem of Disarmament

The executive's proposal was endorsed by a large majority.

The question of disarmament was raised again by the Independent Labor Party delegates, who demanded that the conference should instruct the next Labor Government to ask the League of Nations to convene a conference of all governments to consider immediate and complete disarmament. The executive also was criticized for not approving more heartily the Soviet Government's first total disarmament proposal and Mr. Ponsonby's policy which would commit Great Britain to take an individual lead in disarmament "by example."

Ramsay MacDonald replied that the Soviet Government had itself recognized the crudeness and impracticability of its first proposal and substituted a second which provided for partial disarmament. The Labor Party had to face the fact that if again it took office its representatives at Geneva would have to contend with representatives of capitalist governments, hence the only practicable policy was to strive to bring about disarmament by stages. If any British Government started a policy of disarmament on its own initiative the consequences would probably be a change of government and a far more severe reaction than if the situation were handled with care.

The Independent Labor Party proposal was decisively rejected.

75 Kinds of Dates in Arizona Orchard

Heaviest Yield. Since 1924, 20,000 Pounds, Reported From Five Acres

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TUCSON, Ariz.—Seventy-five varieties of the world's best dates, from trees imported from northern Africa and Mesopotamia, are yielding their largest harvest in the Salt River valley of Arizona since 1924.

Prof. D. W. Albert of the College of Agriculture, University of Arizona, announced that the orchard, though Arizona is mostly arid, the Salt River valley around Phoenix yields many crops on its irrigated lands.

The total weight of the date crop is estimated at 20,000 pounds, reported by Professor Albert. The orchard has five acres of trees and has been in existence for 25 years.

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repulse of the British at King's Mountain, N. C., in the famous battle of 1780.

Following his address the Hoover party returned to its special train and enroute to Washington with stops scheduled en route at the National Soldiers' Home at Johnson City.

Elizabethon is known as the rayon silk center of the South. The first congressional session of which this town is a part, is considered by political leaders as the strongest and most consistent Republican section in the entire United States. In 1920 the party's majority was 32,000 and in 1924 President Coolidge carried the county by 315 votes.

Is Historical District
Stirring scenes of the American Revolution were enacted in this vicinity, and the lives of two presidents, Andrew Jackson and Andrew Johnson, are intimately woven into its background.

Almost within stone's throw of the platform from which Mr. Hoover delivered his address to the throng assembled at the side of Lynn Mountain is a boulder bearing a tablet inscribed: "First Place West of the Alleghenies Where Men Joined Together in Written Compact for the Purposes of Civil Government and for the Preservation of Their Ideals of Liberty."

The rock marks the place where, in 1772, four years prior to the signing of the Declaration of Independence, hardy pioneers, harassed by Tories and Cherokee Indians, gathered to establish their own government, the Watauga Association. It was described by Theodore Roosevelt as "The first independent government set up in defiance of British authority in the Western Hemisphere."

The association, a commission form of government, existed for 12 years until it had driven the Indians to Ross Landing, near Chattanooga.

Pioneers Warned
As Mr. Hoover entered Elizabethon he passed a monument marking Sycamore Shoals, where mountaineers mustered 850 strong to check the advance of General Ferguson, who, in arriving in Gilbertown, across the mountains, had warned the Watauga Association to dissolve immediately and swear allegiance to King George, or he would "cross the mountain and destroy you with fire and sword."

Every man in the surrounding settlements responded to the association's call for soldiers to resist. There followed the Battle of King's Mountain which Thomas Jefferson later termed "turning point of the American Revolution." Fighting in Indian fashion from behind trees, the mountaineers drove back General Ferguson's army.

Elizabethon, three years ago a village of 2500, has had a phenomenal rise in the new industrial south. The town has grown to 32,000, and within five years is expected to give employment to 30,000 persons when seven additional plant units will have been opened.

In connection with Mr. Hoover's visit, an industrial celebration of the artificial silk mill workers entertained him as a guest of honor.

AUSTRIA IS TO BUILD WASHINGTON LEGATION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Austrian Government is to erect a building for its Legation in Washington. Edgar L. G. Prochnik, the Austrian Minister, said that his Government had decided that renting is poor economy.

The site selected is on Massachusetts Avenue, just west of Sheridan Circle, within a few steps of the Hoover headquarters.

Plans by a local architect call for a building of three stories and basement in the style of the French renaissance period. The four offices on the ground floor will have a separate entrance. Other rooms on that floor will be an entrance foyer, large reception hall, rooms for archives and records and servants' quarters. On the first floor there will be located entertainment quarters for the minister consisting of living room, library, and dining room with kitchen and pantries. Five bedrooms will be located on the second floor and the third floor will be given over to guests' rooms and servants' bedrooms.

DESIGN FOR EDISON MEDAL IS APPROVED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The design of the gold medal to be presented to Thomas A. Edison has been approved by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and by the Commission of Fine Arts. It is now being prepared at the Federal Mint in Philadelphia. Formal presentation will take place in the experimental laboratory of Mr. Edison at West Orange, N. J., on Oct. 20.

Proceeding from West Orange, a short address will be broadcast by President Coolidge over a nation-wide hookup, contributed by the General Electric Company, and the program will then be transferred to the Edison Laboratory at West Orange, from which the remainder of the program will be sent out. The ceremonies, it is stated, will probably last an hour, beginning at 9 p. m. eastern standard time.

MOTOR CLUBS PROMOTE SAFETY
GREENSBORO, N. C.—In announcing the appointment of David K. Finley, of Providence, R. I., as director of the traffic and safety department of the Carolina and South Carolina Motor Clubs, Coleman W. Roberts, general manager of the organizations, stated that the safety program of the clubs will be expanded and intensified.

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SOUTH TO HOLD YEARLY SESSION OF EDUCATORS

University of North Carolina Issues Invitations to November Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The University of North Carolina announces the inauguration of a southern conference on education, to be held at the university on Nov. 15, 16 and 17, and to which are being invited state officials and leaders in educational and other public affairs. Invitations have been sent to a selected body of people throughout the southern states.

Dr. Harry W. Chase, president of the university, in making the announcement, said that this was planned as the first of a series of such conferences to be held annually.

The conference will open Nov. 15 with a banquet at the Carolina Inn, at which the principal addresses will be made by Dr. Douglas Freeman, editor of the News Leader of Richmond, Va., and Dr. Chase.

Sessions on the second day will be devoted to a discussion of questions of the relations of public schools and colleges. The main speakers on this day will be Lotus D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota, and Frank D. Boynton, superintendent of the National Education Association.

Sessions on the final day will be devoted to the question of financing the public school system. A round-table discussion will be led by Dr. George D. Strayer of Teachers' College, Columbia University.

A feature of the congress will be reports on educational progress in their own states by superintendents of public instruction in the southern states.

SOUND WAVES SENT TO DEFINITE POINT

CAMDEN, N. J. (AP)—Announcement is made by the Victor Talking Machine Company that the practicability of directing a beam of sound waves to a definite point has been demonstrated.

Officers of the Navy Dirigible J-4, flying 1500 feet above Camden, the announcement stated, had directly heard the voices of Victor officials, a program of music and constant tone signals sent up to them by the recently developed super-directional horn mounted on the roof of a 10-story building.

BYRD AT LOS ANGELES TO JOIN COMPANIONS

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Arrival of Commander Richard E. Byrd here marks the beginning of preparations for the departure of his antarctic flight expedition early next week from Los Angeles harbor.

Commander Byrd will join his companion aviators aboard the mail ship whaler C. A. Larsen which is en route from the East coast. Latest advices indicate the Larsen will dock Tuesday to refuel and load supplies. Departure of the vessel is tentatively set for Wednesday morning.

BOMBAY MILLS OPEN AFTER LONG STRIKE

BOMBAY—The cotton mills have reopened through intervention of the Government, after an six months' strike.

Day of Log School Passes as Wheeled Schoolhouse Goes to Northern Lakes

LONDON, Ont.—Although the recent report of the Ontario Department of Education shows that there are still 102 log schoolhouses in the Province, the day of such primitive buildings in the educational field may be said to have passed. In the older parts of the Province, of which London is the center, there remains not a single log schoolhouse, while in the newest settlements, in the mining north, the "schoolhouse on wheels" is playing the part that used to be played by the pioneer schoolhouse of logs.

The report shows that the first year of experiment with railway school cars has been most successful, and this branch of educational work is likely to become permanently established. The final and complete passing of the log school seems to be approaching. Only in Algoma, Muskoka, Thunder Bay and other such isolated districts are the log schools to be found, and they represent only 1.59 per cent of the total number of public schools in Ontario.

The proposal of the Minister of Education, G. H. Ferguson, to send schools on wheels to the little settlements along the railways of northern Ontario received immediate

support from the residents of the north country, and results have been excellent. Many of the northern settlements had as few as six or eight children and a school for such a small class of pupils was considered impossible.

The school cars have served a great many of the smaller settlements during the past year. The car is equipped with books and seats and other school paraphernalia, and a qualified teacher placed in charge in every case. Besides being a school, the railway car has also tended to be a social center.

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On Tuesday, Oct. 9th, and Following Days,
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Entire Well-Known Collection of about 300 pieces of American,
Japanese, Persian and Dutch Pewter

Pair Ancient Japanese Temple Doors
Exhibition, Sunday, October 7, 10 to 4 o'clock

strike. The mill owners and labor leaders agreed to the proposal of an independent committee to inquire into the condition of the textile industry.

The committee has not only to decide difficult economic questions, but to go into the details of a complicated technical standardization scheme.

Women Analyze Campaign Issues

Study Platforms and Candidates—Plea Made for Full Use of Vote

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—With Miss Mary Henderson of Salisbury, and Mrs. H. F. Seawell of Carthage, as speakers, the Mecklenburg League of Women Voters started their year's activities with an analysis of platforms and candidates of the two major political parties.

Approximately 150 women were present for the meeting and Mrs. R. J. Miller, president of the Charlotte organization, opened the meeting with a brief discussion of some of the facts in regard to the League of Women Voters.

She introduced Mrs. H. Grady Moore, chairman of efficiency in government for the league, who introduced the speakers. "What is the good of suffrage if you women do not vote?" she asked in urging that every woman take advantage of her opportunity to go to the polls for the best interests of the country.

HIGHWAY IN ARKANSAS HONORS SERVICE MEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Mrs. Robert Walbridge of Peterboro, N. H., national president of the American Legion Auxiliary, officiated here in the dedication of the first tree on the Arkansas Memorial Highway, a 58-mile paved stretch between here and Little Rock, sponsored by the State's club women to honor the memory of the service men of the World War.

Mrs. Walbridge placed a brass plate upon the tree upon which is inscribed, "In Remembrance of Capt. Warren Townsend, 1918-1928." Representatives from the regular army, Legion Post and Boy Scouts, in uniform, took part.

OTTINGER TO OPEN CAMPAIGN IN BUFFALO

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Albert Ottinger, New York Attorney-General and Republican candidate for Governor, will open his speaking campaign with an address at Buffalo, it has just been announced at his headquarters here. Mr. Ottinger will be formally notified of his nomination in New York City on Oct. 15 and the Buffalo speech, he said, will be made on either Oct. 16 or 17.

ITALY SENDS REPLY
ROME (AP)—The Italian Government has sent to Paris and London its reply to the memorandum concerning the Anglo-French naval agreement.

POWER INQUIRY RECESSED
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has recessed its power inquiry until Oct. 10, when witnesses from Oregon, Washington and Idaho will appear.

Need of developing the waterways as the Republicans propose, to reduce the cost of transportation, was emphasized by James T. Begg, Representative from Kansas, at Union, Mo.

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The Campaign Day by Day

A chairman and eight other members of the Madison County (Ala.) Democratic executive committee have been ousted for failing to pledge support of the entire Democratic ticket, the Associated Press says.

The Georgia State Democratic Convention held support to the Smith-Robinson ticket, the Associated Press reports.

William H. Markham, Wisconsin State Senator, became a candidate for the United States Senate against Senator Robert M. La Follette with the filing of his name as an Independent, the Associated Press says. M. K. Reilly, former Representative, is the Democratic nominee.

Solely on their contention Herbert Hoover favors prohibition and Governor Smith does not, 200 Methodist ministers of the Central New York conference session of the forty-second annual convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New York City, voted unanimously to support Mr. Hoover for President.

Dr. George W. Kirchwey of the New York School of Social Work, former warden of Sing Sing Prison, and dean of the Columbia University Law School, in a speech at Columbia, Mo., the Associated Press says, commended Governor Smith toward crime and criminal justice problems.

A warning to the Protestant Episcopal Church to keep out of politics was sounded in Washington at the opening session of the forty-second annual convention of Brotherhood of St. Andrew by Dr. Samuel L. Joshi, professor of comparative religion at Dartmouth College, the Associated Press says.

A resolution for the investigation of reported instances of campaigning against Governor Smith because of his religion was defeated in an executive session of the House Campaign Funds Investigation Committee, the Associated Press reports from Washington.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in a speech at Richmond, Ky., praised Herbert Hoover as the man who can and will solve the farm problem and who will not tolerate crookedness in government, the Associated Press says.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, former Senator from Nebraska, in a radio address from Chicago, the Associated Press reports, blamed Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, for what he said was a drastic deflation policy begun in 1921.

Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, in a speech at Hackensack, N. J., the Associated Press says, described "The Republican Party's claim that it is the father and natural guardian of prosperity and that the Democratic Party is its natural enemy" as "sheer political bunk."

The financial statement of the Democratic campaign fund shows total receipts from July 1 to Sept. 30 of \$1,570,628.10 with expenditures of \$1,393,516.46, the Associated Press says.

Miss Elizabeth Evans Hughes, daughter of Charles E. Hughes, has just started a "Hoover for President" campaign in Barnard College, New York.

Thomas D. Schall, Senator from Minnesota, said in Washington any attraction which the attitude of Governor Smith on farm relief may have for the farmers of the Northwest is vanishing as Republican speakers like Senator Borah point out the inconsistency of the Democratic nominee's position.

Achievements of the Republican Party since it took control following the war were summarized in a speech by Homer Hoch, Representative from Kansas, at Union, Mo.

Need of developing the waterways as the Republicans propose, to reduce the cost of transportation, was emphasized by James T. Begg, Representative from Kansas, at Union, Mo.

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Walk-Over

New York State are being made by leaders of both major political parties on the eve of the registration period.

In New York City voters may register from Oct. 8 to 13. In other cities of the State of more than 5000 population voters will register on Oct. 13, 14 and 15. In smaller cities and in the country districts where personal registration is not required, the registration period is from Oct. 13 to 20.

Wild Life Found Asset to States

Every Bird Has Value as Natural Attraction and as Insect Destroyer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Birds and wild game have a direct economic value to the people of every State, W. C. Henderson, associate chief of the biological survey, told the convention of the New Hampshire division of the Izaak Walton League of America.

Applying the financial yardstick to wild game and birds in New Hampshire, Mr. Henderson estimated that they return to the State annually a value of at least \$5,500,000. The largest items included in his estimate are \$3,000,000 for recreational values in connection with the general tourist business and \$1,500,000 for insect destroying services.

Mr. Henderson estimates that New Hampshire has a trade of about 300,000 tourists annually who are drawn in part by the wild life of the State, and these bring in an average of \$100 each, one-tenth of which is credited to the attractiveness of wild life.

Valuation of birds as insect destroyers is based on general surveys in the eastern states, according to Mr. Henderson. In this section the breeding bird population is estimated to average about one pair to the acre, with fully as many migratory birds spending a shorter time in each locality. Taking the nominal value of 10 cents a bird for its services in destroying insects, the total amounts to \$1,500,000, which is conservative, because many birds are worth much more than 10 cents for such services, it is pointed out.

NEW YORK OFFICERS OF GROTTO ELECTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
UTICA, N. Y.—Ray H. Prout of Troy has just been elected president of the Empire State Grotto's Association, comprising the various bodies of this order in New York State. Other officers elected at the annual meeting in Syracuse are:

First vice-president, Frank P. Davis, Ithaca; second vice-president, James P. Eaton, Schenectady; secretary, George C. Miller, Oswego; treasurer, Otto H. Volker, Elmira; trustee, Seymour B. Wheeler, Auburn.

Members of the Supreme Council of the Mystic Order of Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm, with which all constituent bodies are affiliated, were present. First honors in a band contest were won by Cashmere Grotto of Elmira, with Ivan Grotto of Troy second. In a drill contest, Lalla Rookh Grotto of Rochester came first and Cashmere second. Ivan Grotto of Troy got a loving cup for the best attired band, with its Highland bagpipe group.

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UNITED STATES ADDING TO ITS LAND HOLDINGS

Buys Property in Capital for New Buildings and Adds to Parks

WASHINGTON—The United States, an extensive real estate dealer, has recently bought property in various sections and for different purposes. The government building program in Washington has made necessary the acquisition of large tracts of land south of Pennsylvania Avenue on which are to be erected federal buildings. The Department of Justice has passed an opinion on two lots as part of a site for a new building, for a consideration of \$250,000, also on two parcels of land in the tract known as "The Rock of Dumbarton" to be condemned for inclusion in the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, and on 19 parcels of land to be condemned as an addition to the Botanical Gardens.

In other parts of the country titles of land were approved for 104 acres in Grant County, Wis., 29 acres in Vernon County, Wis., 270 acres in Allamakee County, Ia.; 236 acres in Houston County, Minn., the aggregate payments for these tracts being about \$6000. These lands are to be acquired as additions to forest reserves or the tracts reserved along the Mississippi River for wild game preserves. There are also approved titles to 3019 acres in Houston County, Minn., the total cost of which is \$30,190

ANGLICANS SEEK FAR-REACHING CHURCH UNION

Formula Is Sought for Presentation to Lambeth Conference—Progress in India

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Church reunion at home and abroad formed the chief theme of discussions at the final session of the Anglican Congress, which has concluded at Cheltenham. The speakers included the Orthodox Archbishop of the ancient see of Thyatira, one of the seven churches mentioned in Revelation, Dr. Waldemar Amundsen, a Lutheran Bishop from Denmark; Prof. Adolf Delsmann of the German Lutherans, and a number of representatives of English free churches.

Details were given of the proposed union of mission churches in South India, where negotiations are now going on with the Presbyterians and Congregationalists who are already united in that field, and with the Wesleyans, Baptists and Anglicans, with the hope of finding a formula whereby they can form a united church. The outcome of the discussions will be laid before the Lambeth Conference in 1930.

According to the Rev. G. E. Phillips, foreign secretary for India of the London Missionary Society, "the autonomy of the church after union is postulated by the statement that the church in India ought to be independent of the state and must be free of any control, legal or otherwise, of any church or society outside of India." The union, he declared, made no effort at uniformity but, on the contrary, to maintain a scrupulous regard for the brother who differed.

The Bishop of Gloucester, summing up at the close, said that South Indian proposals would be the most fruitful and most vital proposals ever to come before the Lambeth Conference. In the meanwhile, Sir William Joynton-Hicks, the Home Secretary and president of the National Church League, has issued a statement in which he condemns the bishops' recent decision to authorize the new Anglican Prayer Book as one likely "to prevent the wounds being healed" in the ranks of the Church of England. The Prayer Book, he says, was twice rejected by the Parliament of which the bishops themselves are members. Nevertheless, they have "quite definitely said, 'We intend to act upon the new Prayer Book as if it had been passed by Parliament. We intend to authorize the new services and—infinitely—the new doctrines.' This is a very grave decision."

Surely the bishops, Sir William adds, "are the last people who should advise the community, that if they cannot get what they want legally, to take it, not only without the authority of Parliament but in direct opposition to its decision." The statement concludes with an appeal to the heads of the Anglican Church "to delay their action and give the church as a whole, both clergy and laity, more time in which to reflect before arriving at any decision."

Plea Made for Lower Tariffs

British Merchants Assert That Trade Barriers Continue to Increase

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A protest against high tariffs was voiced in a resolution carried at the autumn meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce at Plymouth. After expressing "grave concern" at the condition of depressed British industries, the meeting observed with regret the "fact that, notwithstanding the almost universal international acceptance of resolutions in favor of freer trade, trade barriers do not diminish, but, on the contrary, increase, so it becomes more and more difficult for manufacturers in Britain to find overseas markets; and especially it greatly depreciates the effect of direct and indirect subsidies which goods produced in foreign countries enjoy and which are made possible by high tariffs."

Sir Walter Raine, supporting the motion, pleaded for the abolition of the most-favored nation clause as an outworn fetish. "You must deal with each nation by itself," he declared, and he instanced the case of Spain which 12 months ago introduced a decree obliging consumers to use between 40 and 60 per cent of Spanish coal. This had seriously affected Newcastle and South Wales, and many people in Britain consequently

were considering getting up an agitation against Spanish oranges and other fruits and wines.

Other resolutions pleaded for greater co-ordination among the various transport agencies in the country and for a revision of the system by which automobiles were taxed on rates of horsepower, which was declared a serious handicap to manufacturers in regard to export trade.

Economic Experts Meet to Discuss League's Work

Its Performances Strongly Emphasized—Will Now Deal With Tariff Barriers

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Representatives of 20 governments and 30 international societies are attending the opening of the International Economic Conference here under the auspices of the Federation of the League of Nations Unions for the purpose of acquainting Europe and the public generally with the importance of the League of Nations' economic work. The president, Sir Arthur Salter, briefly summarizing the League of Nations' achievements during the last six years, said it had tackled the problem of the unstable currencies in Europe according to the resolutions of the Brussels Conference of 1920, and rendered financial help to special necessities states.

The League was now free to help in the removal of the present greatest hindrance to Europe's economic development, namely, the tariff barriers. This problem, he said, had its roots in pre-war policies, being linked up with questions of customs and duties versus free trade and protection.



SIR ARTHUR SALTER
President of the International Economic Conference. Who at a Meeting in Prague Summarized the Achievements of the League During the Past Six Years.

rate versus public undertakings. Nevertheless, it had to be undertaken. The present conference is the largest yet held, including in the attendance the leading economic experts of Europe. It is significant also that Dr. Benes, reviewing European politics before the Czechoslovak Parliament, at the same time maintained that the near future would see the settlement of political problems and that Geneva would then be free to concentrate upon economic problems. Dr. Benes declared that the economic reorganization of Europe was essential and was forced upon Europe by the greater economic superiority of the United States since the war. He emphasized the importance of all this to Czechoslovakia as an exporting and industrial state.

MORNING TELEGRAPH SOLD
NEW YORK (AP)—The Morning Telegraph announces its sale to Joseph A. Moore, chairman of the board of the Butterick Company, and a group of associates. Mr. Moore indicated the newspaper under the new management would specialize in sports. The sale was made by the Herman Publishing Company, which is headed by Mrs. Lytton Gray Ament.

An Epoch in History



When Great Assemblage Poured Into Galesburg, Ill., Oct. 7, 1858, to Hear Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas Hold the Fifth of Their Seven Debates on Slavery.

Debate of Lincoln and Douglas Re-enacted at Galesburg, Ill.

Knox College Campus Is Scene of Observance of Famous Episode of 70 Years Ago Which Paved Way to Lincoln's Election

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GALESBURG, Ill.—The scene of 70 years ago, Oct. 7, 1858, when more than 20,000 men, women, and children of northern Illinois came here on foot and by wagon and train, to hear Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas debate the issue of the day, slavery, was reproduced on the original site, the east side of "Old Main" at Knox College, Oct. 6. Preparation had been made to welcome an audience almost equalling that of the first event at the re-enactment of the famous debate.

The assemblage which greeted Lincoln and Douglas in the 50s was estimated as the largest Lincoln ever addressed on a purely political subject. The two men were candidates for the United States Senate. Lincoln had challenged Douglas to debate the slavery issue and interest was intense. Joint meetings ensued in seven Illinois cities—Ottawa, Freeport, Jonesboro, Charleston, Galesburg, Quincy and Alton.

Douglas won Senatorship.

Douglas, the Democratic advocate of slavery, won the senatorship, but out of these vital discussions grew the overwhelming sentiment which soon made Lincoln President of the United States.

The atmosphere of 1858 was appropriately revived in this twentieth century episode. Attendees at all of the original debates in the seven Illinois towns were invited to be the guests of Knox College on the seventieth anniversary celebration, and about 30 of them came. They had places of honor around the stand at the east steps of the college main building, were the guests of the Knox board of trustees at the men's dormitory for dinner afterward, and then were taken to the college theater where they had choice seats for the presentation of John Drinkwater's drama, "Abraham Lincoln," presented here for the first time by an amateur cast.

The ante bellum atmosphere was typified also in the procession from the presentation of John Drinkwater's drama, "Abraham Lincoln," presented here for the first time by an amateur cast.

Then came an old open carriage of the type used by politicians three-quarters of a century ago. Frank McGlynn, New York actor, impersonated Abraham Lincoln. A. B. Pierson, Galesburg attorney, impersonated Douglas.

At the rear were 50 college students garbed in typical 1858 outfits.

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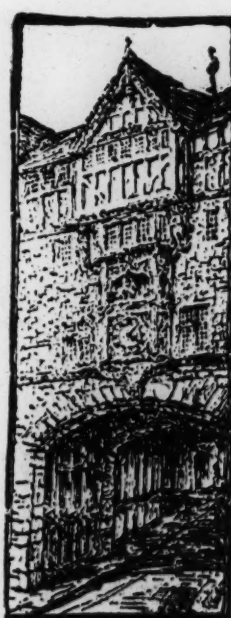
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SAFETY DEMANDS BETTER PILOTS, SAYS LINDBERGH

Decries "Overnight" Training—Federal Air Supervision Declared Necessary

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, addressing the final meeting of the aviation section of the National Safety Council here on "Requirements and Training for a Commercial Pilot," urged improvement of commercial flying schools and emphasis upon quality of training rather than low cost of tuition. He was introduced by Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for Aeronautics, who declared that under prescribed conditions, there is no safer vehicle than the airplane, and predicted that eventually aircraft operation will be as easy as a motorcar's.

Col. Lindbergh characterized the training of commercial pilots the most important part in air operation. Most pilots, he said, have until the present received their training in military schools, but the demand is exceeding the supply. As a result, numerous commercial schools have been opened and many of these, he said, "leave much to be desired."

"They are not well organized," he continued, "and they emphasize the low cost rather than the quality of their instruction. Students are graduated with but 10 hours actual flying time. While they cannot get a federal license, they can operate in intrastate flying."

He asserted that mishaps in flying would be largely eliminated if there were more attention to structural design and to better training of fliers. Colonel Lindbergh referred to federal supervision over intrastate flying as one of the outstanding needs of the present era in aviation. At the same time he went on record in favor of a greater degree of uniformity in the air regulations.

Colonel Lindbergh advocated the designing of special airplanes for training of pilots.

"These," he said, "should be rugged in construction and able to withstand the handling of a novice."

They should be so designed as to make a crash almost impossible, and this aim should be placed above the desire for speed.

"At numerous airports the traffic is already congested," he went on. "This being the case, a student pilot should not be permitted to use these ports for instruction purposes."

Plea for Uniform Rules
William P. MacCracken, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, also made a plea for uniformity of air regulations between federal and state governments in an address on "Federal Legislation Relative to Safety." The Air Commerce Act of 1926 defines the use of aircraft in commerce, he said, and the Secretary of Commerce is clothed with the necessary power to make regulations, issue licenses, and supervise the work generally.

Unless the states conform more to federal regulations, the Government will have to assume broader jurisdiction, he declared. Co-operation would avoid such a step, he added. He said it was unfortunate that the states have established regulations at variance with federal rules.

At last accounts, he said, there were 817 civilian-owned airplanes in service. He forecast safer air travel and asserted that "the air will probably eventually be the safest form of transport."

FUEL CONFERENCE ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS
By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The resolutions passed at the concluding session of the world fuel conference included one expressing the desirability of an international nomenclature for coal classification, also one for an international agreement for uniformity in the practical application of gross or net calorific value of fuel.

Another resolution advocated an international understanding on various questions regarding pulverized fuel, also regarding methods of defining liquid motor fuel characteristics. D. N. Dunlop, the chairman, stated that the gas and electrical industries depended on each other for progress in all nations, while each was also zealous in its own particular industry and denied that there was any real breach between them.

SUMMER TIME ENDS IN BRITAIN
LONDON—Summer time ends tonight and Greenwich time will be re-established.

WOMEN CALLED TO TAKE LEAD IN COMMUNITY

National Head of Women's Clubs Outlines Two-Year Program of Federation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—"While the burden of adjustment of American industry and commerce to meet modern needs rests largely on the shoulders of men, leadership in shaping the social, educational and civic structure must be taken by women," Mrs. John F. Sippel, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, declared in making her first announcement of the organization's plans for the next two years.

Mrs. Sippel is already scheduled to make a score or more of speeches in 11 states during the coming season. States to be visited include Maine, Michigan, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Illinois and Maryland.

"The community, through which we as individuals and as parts of the family find expression in group life, the community, the sum total of which makes our national life, is the keynote of the administration," Mrs. Sippel says.

Civic, social, cultural, educational, and physical factors of community life will be considered, each department of the federation being asked to make its contribution to the program. It is announced.

The Public Welfare Department, Mrs. Sippel declares, "will devote its attention first to developing a convincing standard of the range of facilities essential to satisfactory community life in centers of given populations throughout the main geographical divisions of the United States."

"The department is now pressing the importance of exercising the rights of citizenship at the coming election."

Club members are urged to ask their senators for a speedy ratification of the multilateral treaty denouncing war. Carrying out the programs of the other five departments constitutes much of the work of the Department of Education, it is explained.

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Text of Hoover's Speech at Elizabethton Explaining His Stand on Major Issues

Mr. Hoover said in his speech at Elizabethton, Tenn.:

I am proud to have been invited as your guest in this celebration of your progress and this review of your part in national history.

When southerners go North or northerners go South to deliver public addresses, they seem to feel it necessary to first launch into an explanation that all lines of sectionalism have disappeared in the United States. I am from the West where our people are proud to be the melted product of both the North and the South. Our accent differs from that of the people of Alabama and Vermont, but we have the same hearts, the same kind of homes, the same ideas and aspirations. Every morning and evening we read the same news; every night we listen by radio to the same voices. Our mental and physical frontiers are gone. It happens that we need geographical divisions for statistical and descriptive use, but otherwise we could leave this question to orators and humorists.

Your celebration today raises many memories of our national beginnings. Patriotism is of many inspirations. It receives refreshment from many sources. None are more powerful than our traditions of service, of suffering, of accomplishment and of heroism. The rivulets of these traditions from every part of our country in the course of history merge into that great stream of national memories which is the constant refreshment of national ideals. These memories are indeed the impalpable force which builds and cements our national life.

One Nation's Frontier

To the westerner, appreciative of history and tradition, this occasion presents a double significance. As you have shown today, this locality was once the Nation's frontier. Here were enacted some of the most stirring scenes in the brilliant drama of our pioneer era. Seven years before the Declaration of Independence there came to the banks of the Watauga—which was then the far West—the first permanent settlers. They were soon followed by others from the back country of North Carolina. In these settlements, frontiersmen remote from the centers of civilization, the spirit of independence from the sway of all governmental authority, voluntarily created their own frame of popular government.

They erected what was to all practical purposes a free and independent state, under their own constitution. In the Articles of the Watauga Association were implanted some of the great principles which later found permanent lodgment in our fundamental law. Similar associations sprang into being in other parts of these mountains. Historians of our frontier agree that no more striking phase of the native capacity of our early Americans for local self-government was ever given than the Watauga Association. They not only created a government. The Watauga men, determined in their independence, related to the improvement of the frontier. The revolution which at Kings Mountain struck a decisive blow for the colonial cause.

With their compatriots from Virginia and the Carolinas attacked and disastrously defeated a formidable army under competent leadership, fading again into the forests as soon as their task was accomplished. No battle more dramatic or marked by courage and skill of higher order has been fought on this continent. It was a turning point in the Revolutionary War. It compelled the retirement of General Cornwallis toward the sea coast, revived the flagging spirit of the discouraged colonists, and opened the way for the final victory of Yorktown. I wish to compliment you upon your pageant commemorating these achievements.

West Won by Individuals

These states in common with those to the north began the greatest drama of all history—the spread of Americans from a feeble foothold on the Atlantic seaboard to the most powerful nation in the world in scarce two centuries. The great West was won not by the action of the Government, but by the individual efforts of brave and courageous men from all these Atlantic states. They built their own self-government.

Tennessee, Kentucky and Texas were gained by pioneers under Sevier, Robertson, Clark, Boone, Houston and others. They won not only homes for themselves, but for a long time determined the course of history westward. The Mississippi

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The Colony, 379 5th Ave.
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CLOSED SUNDAYS

River ceased to be a boundary and year after year the powerful pulsation of westward expansion throbbled with heroism and sacrifice. They were ready to fight for the simple right of self-government.

General Fremont, the pathfinder to the Pacific coast, came from Georgia, and true to tradition he fought for and erected the first self-government of my own State of California.

To me it is an inspiration to be standing on this spot, for in a sense I have a common heritage with you. The earliest ancestor of whom I have record, Andrew Hoover, a settler in Maryland about two centuries ago, migrated to North Carolina and built his home a hundred miles from this spot. In Randolph County of that State he did his part in building the community, and his grave lies in the little burying ground of what was then the Harris River Farm. His son, my great-great-grandfather, was part of that movement which started West from your frontier.

Increased Branches in South

As Secretary of Commerce I have been profoundly interested in the amazing progress of the South in this past 7½ years. In order that the department might assist to the fullest extent in that progress, we have increased our branch offices in the South from three in 1920 to 29 in 1928. As a result of the contact thus established, we were able to observe your increasing prosperity. The record is impressive. There are in the South about 8,000,000 people, and in the past seven years have shown increase in numbers by perhaps 10 per cent. Contrasted with this the manufacturing output has increased by 40 per cent. The number of employees has increased by over 30 per cent. The value of crops has increased by over 45 per cent. The shipments from southern ports have increased by 50 per cent; the net income of your railroads has increased by 140 per cent; electrical power in use has been increased by 125 per cent. The postal receipts have grown by 45 per cent.

This enormous increase in wealth and production has wide distribution and is seen in every hand. It is indicated by increased wages and decreased cost of living; in 20 per cent of new homes, in a gain of 18 per cent of automobiles, and 30 per cent in telephones. Life insurance in force has increased by 50 per cent. The savings banks have more than doubled. Building and Loan Associations have increased by 50 per cent. In nearly every case these percentages exceed the corresponding figures for the entire country as a whole. All this has been accomplished in 7½ years.

South is Moving Forward

In every phase of life the South is moving forward. New vistas of betterment are opening. The ability and energy of the South is constantly growing and is of more dynamic scope. They have engaged in every form of useful community effort to improve both the material and spiritual side of life. I have had the honor to be president of the United Homes Association. In that organization over 2000 towns have actively co-operated throughout the South during this past year. Fourteen of these towns have been awarded prizes given by this association for the most successful work during the last five years have been awarded to the southern army during the war in bettering homes.

Moreover, as director in various national committees devoted to increasing the standards of living, I have had occasion to note with gratification the extraordinary progress made throughout the South in the provisions of wholesome recreation. You have not been negligent of education. In the past five years the attendance in high schools has increased by 91 per cent and in institutions of higher learning by 70 per cent. Your moral and spiritual foundations have been strengthened. I know that the people of the South will agree with me that these results could never have been obtained but for helpful co-operation and sound policies in the National Government, and the change of these policies can bring only distress and disaster.

Has Vast Resources

The South possesses vast resources of raw materials and electrical power, easy access to the sea, a great reserve of labor, a wealth of soil, a moderate climate. Most of these factors have been always available. Such resources exist in many other countries but if they are not accompanied by fine leadership, by intelligence and character as well as sound policies of government, there could be no such development as we have witnessed in the South during this last seven years. That leadership has not been by immigration from the North. It has been the product of southern men and women. The South has again proved to be in her blood that strain of leadership and fortitude which contributed so much to found our Republic and so much to build our own West.

I realize that I come here as the candidate of a political party with whose policies many of you within my sight and many within the sound of my voice have often differed. I respect your views regarding that difference. Yet I am glad to see that common interest are the pressing issues of our Nation today that it should be no longer unusual for a citizen of any state to vote for a President who represents the principles which correspond with his convictions.

Our national officials are chosen in order that they may protect the political and economic health of the American people.

No Place for Personal Bitterness

In a contest such as this there is no place for personal bitterness. A great attribute of our political life has been the spirit of fair play with which our presidential contests have been waged in former years, and the sportsmanlike spirit in which we have accepted the result. We prove ourselves worthy of self-government and worthy of confidence as officials in proportion as we keep these contests free from abuse, free from misrepresentation, and free from words and acts which carry regret. Whatever the result, we remain fellow countrymen.

No better illustration of true sportsmanship in American politics can be found than in the historic contest waged in this State between two brilliant brothers of whom honors us with his presence at this meeting, the beloved Alfred Taylor of Tennessee. In the annals of chivalry no chapter portrays human nature to better advantage than your own "War of the Roses," in which Alfred Taylor, the Republican, and Robert Taylor, the Democrat, engaged in fierce political combat, attracted the attention of the whole Nation and stirred this whole State from center to circumference. Yet in the heat of strife they kept in mind the advice of that good mother who had admonished her two stalwart sons never to forget the tie of brotherhood. It is in that spirit I wish to dis-

Highlights of Hoover Address

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Abolition of the liquor traffic has become a part of our fundamental law, and great problems of enforcement and obedience to law have arisen from it. From the violence of war we have inherited increase in crime. Technicalities of court procedure have been used to defeat justice and to aid law violators.

This higher standard of living, this new prosperity, is dependent upon an economic system vastly more intricate and delicately adjusted than ever before.

The unit of American life is the family and the home. . . . It is the beginning of self-government. It is the source of our highest ideals. It is the source of the spiritual energy of our people.

The purpose of the tariff is not to balance the books of business corporations, but to safeguard the family budget. . . . I wish to see complete protection for the farmer of our home market.

We stand specifically pledged to create a federal farm board of men sympathetic with the problem, to be clothed with powers and resources with which not only to further aid farmers' co-operatives and assist generally in solving the multitude of different farm problems which arise from all quarters of our Nation, but, in particular, to build up, in the hands of the farmer, the farm-owned and farm-controlled stabilization corporations which will protect the farmer from depressions and the demoralization of summer and periodic surpluses.

I do not favor an increase in immigration. The purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment is to protect the American home. A sacred obligation is imposed on the President to secure its honest enforcement and to eliminate the abuses which have grown up around it. I wish it to succeed.

Just the problems that concern our country and the methods I believe necessary to obtain this solution.

Entered on New Era

Our country has entered upon an entirely new era. For 14 years our attention in public life has been mainly given to the Great War and reconstruction from it. These 14 years have witnessed a revolution in our world relations, in many phases of our domestic life, and in the economic and social relations of government to them.

Due to the ingenuity and hard work of our people and the sound policies of government we have come more and more to touch this delicate web at a thousand points. We, indeed, wish the Government to leave its authority to the people, and yearly the relations of government to national prosperity become more and more intimate regardless of what the nature of the work may be. The greater strain upon the flexibility of our Government and should give us deep concern over every extension of its authority, lest we overburden it to the breaking point.

I wish to remind you of something which may sound humble and commonplace, but it vibrates through every hope of the future. It is this—the unit of American life is the family and the home. It is the economic unit as well as the moral and spiritual unit. But it is more than that. It is the beginning of self-government. It is the source of our highest ideals. It is the source of the spiritual energy of our people. For the perfecting of this unit of national life is the greatest task of material and scientific ingenuity. For the attainment of this end we must lend every energy to the Government.

Homes Come First

I have before emphasized that the test of our Government is what it does to insure that the home is secure. It is the home that is the unit of life; what it does to keep that home free from bureaucratic domination; what it does to open the door of opportunity to every boy and girl within it; what it does in building moral safeguards and strengthening moral and spiritual inspiration. From the homes of America must emanate that purity of inspiration only as a result of which we can succeed in self-government. I speak of this as the living action of government in the building of a nation. I speak of this as the source from which government must itself rise to higher and higher standards of perfection from year to year.

I cannot within the limits of time discuss in detail the policies of our Government or the solution of the multitude of issues that confront us and the attitude of my party and myself toward them. I shall mention shortly those which have more particular interest to the South.

As never before does the keeping of our economic machine in tune depend upon the maintenance of the administrative side of the Government. And from its stability do we assure the home against unemployment and preserve its security and comfort.

World Strengthened Tariff

I advocate strengthening of the protective tariff as Henry Clay of Kentucky advocated it; not as an abstract theory, but as a practical and definite policy of protecting the standards of living of the American family. The purpose of

the tariff is not to balance the books of business corporations but to safeguard the family budget. . . . I wish to see complete protection for the farmer of our home market. It is vital to the South as well as to other parts of the country. It would produce a needed further diversification on southern agriculture. As retreat to the Underwood tariff schedules on farm produce would ruin millions of our farmers today.

Against the great manufacturing industries of the South are dependent upon it. Your vast spinning industry, your iron and steel industries are the product of it. No more beneficent exhibit of the result of the protective tariff act passed in 1922 exists than in this very city. Here factories are in course of erection and expansion whose establishment within the United States is due to the tariff that protects the confidence and indirectly they will provide an improved livelihood to more than 15,000 homes. If it were not for these homes, they would be imported today as the product of foreign labor.

To Restore Economic Equality

We must continue our endeavor to restore economic equality to those farm families who have lagged behind the march of progress. In the past 7½ years Congress has passed more than a score of constructive acts in direct aid to the farmer and the improvement of his marketing system. They have contributed greatly to strengthen the agricultural industry. Our party is not averse to any measure that will protect the farmer from depressions and the demoralization of summer and periodic surpluses.

Such an instrumentality should be established to protect the farmer from the fluctuations of the market. It is a business proposition designed to make farming more profitable. No such far-reaching and specific legislation has ever been introduced in the United States. It is a political party on behalf of any industry in our history. It marks our desire for establishment of the farm's stability and the maintenance of its independence and individuality.

Opposes Immigration Increase

I do not favor any increase in immigration. Restriction protects the American home from widespread unemployment. At the same time we must humanize the laws, but only within the present quotas. The purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment is to protect the American home. A sacred obligation is imposed on the President to secure its honest enforcement and to eliminate the abuses which have grown up around it. I wish it to succeed.

I believe in continued development of good roads. They bring the farmer's produce to market more cheaply and by them we gain in neighborly contacts and uplift of spirit.

I rejoice the enlarged and vigorous development of our inland waterways because they tend to diversify industry, they cheapen the transportation of our products, and they bring larger returns to the farm home.

I rejoice the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of flood control works on the Mississippi and other rivers, for the protection of thousands of homes and open the opportunity for new homes. We should complete these works with the utmost energy.

Because 3,000,000 of our homes obtain their support from manufacturing industries, it is imperative that we should have a sound and stable government.

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ture of articles which we import and export, we must continue to promote and defend our foreign trade.

Urges Sound Merchant Marine

We must assure a sound merchant marine to safeguard our overseas trade against foreign discrimination. We must inexorably pursue the present policies of economy in government, for through every tax reduction we leave more income in every home.

It is vital that the Government continue its effort to aid in the elimination of waste in production and distribution, through scientific research and by direct co-operation with business. By it we have made great gains in stability. From stability in business comes increased consumption of farm products, regularity of employment and certainty to the family budget.

We must maintain our navy and our army in such fashion that we never again need sacrifice our sons on the field of battle.

Our foreign policies must be ever directed to the cause of peace, that we never again need sacrifice our sons on the field of battle.

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TAPESTRY WORK IS REVIVAL OF NORWEGIAN ART

Display at Women's Exposition Depicts Romance of Hardy Norsemen

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—The romance of the hardy Norsemen is depicted in an exhibit of tapestry work—a revival of an old Norwegian art which flourished in the seventh and eighth centuries—on display in the seventh annual Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries at the Hotel Astor.

Many pieces in the display are by Frida Hansen of Oslo, Norw., who has revived the work and brought it to its present standard. Mrs. Berthe Aske Bergh is in charge of the booth. The tapestry is a revival of the art of the Norwegian pictorial tapestry at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, the Old Colony Club in Boston, the Architectural League of New York and other organizations.

Among the most important pieces in the exhibit are "Southward," by Miss Hansen, which depicts the daughters of the Sun God sailing away on the backs of young swans, taking with them the heat and light which follow the progress of the sun. The tapestry is 15 by 16 feet and combines various shades of old blues and silver. An unusual effect of luminosity is obtained by the use of sterling silver woven into the dresses, the reins with which the girls are guiding the swans and the jewelry in their hair.

Another piece shows Sigurd, the first Christian Norwegian King, entering Constantinople on his way to the Holy Land. The mate to this piece hangs in the royal castle in Oslo, Norw.

Other subjects are views of the North Cape, one of which was designed by the Norwegian artist, Thorvald Holmboe; an imaginative scene of sunrise in the Scandinavian woods; historical subjects and a few copies of sixteenth century pieces in the Museum of Art in Oslo. Several of these pieces are by Mrs. Bergh. The remarkable color effects in the Norwegian pictorial tapestries are obtained by the use of vegetable dyes, Mrs. Bergh said. "All the wool used in these tapestries is hand-spun and hand-carded. Various colors of the carded wool are blended before it is spun into yarn. In this way we are able to obtain most unusual hues and shades, just as the painter does by blending his colors on the palette."

Cincinnati Sees Satisfaction in New Light Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

rate. This study took a great deal of time, some of which was attributable to delays caused by the company concerned.

Reports Fixed Fair Return

"Mr. Hagenah's report indicated that the rate fixed was \$750,000 a year above what would be a fair return for the services of the company. Upon the coming in of this report, the company offered to reduce its rate \$375,000 a year for less than the remainder of the 10-year period by way of compromise. We offered as

a counter-proposition to accept a reduction of \$500,000 a year and when the company refused this proposition we passed an ordinance reducing the return \$750,000 a year.

"The company resorted to the courts, both by way of attack on the referendum petitions and on the contention that the rate we had established was confiscatory. We were not disturbed by this litigation, but while it was pending the company resumed negotiations for a compromise. We reached a substantial agreement and passed an ordinance fixing the light rate on a room basis for a period of time beginning this month and expiring July 1, 1933. This was accepted by the company and is now in effect.

"Mr. Hagenah estimated that the saving to the consumers will be a minimum of \$500,000 a year and may run as much as \$600,000 a year, but this basis is satisfactory to the company. He took 10,000 cards of bills at random, testing these bills by the room rate scale, and feels confident that the savings will be the above amounts.

The Natural Gas Ordinance

"As to the natural gas ordinance, this, too, was passed by our predecessors over the Mayor's veto, in May, 1925. Mr. Rose and his fellow councilmen, Edward Lillie and Ed. Bacon, not only voted against this ordinance, but employed counsel to try to prevent it from going into effect. A referendum was held on this ordinance at the election of Nov. 3, 1925, and the ordinance was defeated by the referendum. When Mr. Hagenah's study of what would be a fair return was finally received by us, it indicated that this ordinance, passed for a five-year period, likewise gave the company \$750,000 a year above a fair return.

"We passed an ordinance, reducing the return \$750,000 a year, but the company has resorted to the courts and is contending that the ordinance is not subject to the referendum. Without going into the reasons for this contention of theirs, we are confident that it will not be sustained. "We believe it has been plain to our fellow citizens that they were betrayed by their representatives in this case. The city has been told that the gas company was given an excess return above what would be fair on its gas and electric light ordinances of approximately \$1,500,000 a year.

"In no city has there been a more astonishing political revolution. It seems to be almost a necessity for municipal progress that things shall be very bad before they are ripe for improvement."

Simpler Tax Rules Sought at Hearing

Federal Government Said to Be Collecting Millions Not Legally Due

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—Efforts to simplify tax matters, so that John Smith and Richard Doe can understand governmental rules and regulations without calling in an expert, were under way further with another public hearing on the matter by the Treasury Department's Tax Regulations Committee.

Complications of modern taxes collected by the Federal Government centered attention at the hearing. Henry H. Bond, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, represented the department, while the remainder of the group was made up of bankers, lawyers and public utility representatives. There are now hundreds of thousands of ownership certificates which were improperly filled out, the discussion developed, through which bond coupons are paid.

This has caused a tangle which the Government is studying with intent to simplify matters for the future. For example, Mr. Bond said, it is charged the Government is collecting several million dollars annually in taxes, which are not legally due, because small bondholders in many cases do not claim exemptions to which they are entitled with the result that corporations withhold a tax at the source of income, or pay a tax on that amount when such is not due.

Problems that would puzzle tax experts, let alone the average taxpayer, are involved in some of the intricate government rules and regulations, the discussion brought out. Tax forms so devised that they can be filled out correctly by man of average ability were asked for by speakers. Even lawyers would refrain from filling out some of the present forms, it was asserted, lest they might unwittingly commit perjury.

SPACE IS ALLOTTED FOR MOTOR SHOWS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Space for the automobile shows in New York and Chicago has been contracted for and drawings have just been held here to assign the space for the two exhibitions.

The New York show will be held Jan. 5 to 12, and in Chicago Jan. 6 to Feb. 2. Forty-two makers of motor vehicles will exhibit more than 200 models, in addition to which 200 makers of parts and accessories will be represented.

The Florida Times-Union

The Florida Times-Union has the largest circulation of any newspaper in Florida. JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

HOTEL, Resort and Travel pages appear in the Monitor every Tuesday and Friday. Hotel, Resort and Travel advertisements also appear in the general advertising columns on other days.

As Author of "Little Women" Saw Townsfolk



Group at Orchard House, the Home of Louisa M. Alcott, in Costumes of the First Half of the Nineteenth Century. Miss Rebecca Briggs, Caretaker of the House, Greets Guests at the Doorway. Left to Right They Are—Mrs. George M. Johnson, Miss Minna A. Fendelsen, Miss Gustaf Fendelsen, Miss Briggs and Mrs. Murray Ballou.

Concord Delves Into Old Trunks for Habiliments of Golden Days

Women Gowned in Silks and Satins of the Era of Hawthorne and Emerson and Thoreau Aid Move to Protect Antiquities

The days in Concord, Mass., of Hawthorne and Thoreau, and of Ralph Waldo Emerson and the Alcott sisters were made vivid on Oct. 6, when the townsfolk threw their homes hospitably open and entertained hundreds of visitors for the benefit of the building fund for a freeport Antiquarian House.

Concord's trees are richer in the memorabilia of Revolutionary and after days; concern has long been entertained because priceless furniture and silver and the irreplaceable remnants of life in an earlier century were scattered about without proper protection, and so a committee was formed to gather a fund which would build a house that would be a safe and adequate holder of such treasures.

The several houses of high literary and historical significance located along the Lexington road and Monument Street were opened and in the afternoon hours ladies in the elegant silks and satins of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries paced their decorative way, answering the questions of visitors and explaining details of the town's history.

The "Grapevine Cottage" with the vine whereby Ephraim Wales Bull made the early fame of Concord grapes was on view; the study Hawthorne used at the top of "Wayside" and Emerson House, where Ralph Waldo Emerson lived and wrote. Further down in the town the Wright Tavern stood open and inviting. It was here that the Minute Men made their headquarters in '75. At the "Old Manse," the parsonage built in 1765 for the Rev. William Emerson, Hawthorne wrote, "Mosses From an Old Manse."

Lexington Road, in front of the First Parish Meeting House, was closed to traffic and the Green left free for the old-time dances which concluded with a Virginia Reel, in which all were asked to join.

The committee, of which Miss Grace B. Keyes is chairman, includes Allen French, president of the Antiquarian Society; Mrs. Herbert Buttrick Hosmer, John G. Morse, Dr. William B. Bartlett and Fred A. Tower.

THOUSANDS OF CITIES STUDYING AIRPORTS

NEW YORK (AP)—Approximately 1000 cities in the United States are organizing airport committees and studying available sites, while another 1000 are actually engaged in developing airport facilities, Harry H. Blee, chief of the Commerce Department's airport section, told aviation experts.

He spoke at the first National Aeronautical Safety Conference held under the auspices of the National Safety Council and the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics.

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Coolidge has accepted an invitation to speak on Oct. 19 at 3 p. m. at the dedication of the battlefield of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania in Virginia. The President also agreed to make an address of welcome at the General Convention of the Episcopal Church convening in Washington on Oct. 10.

Bel-Air KEEPS FAITH

THOROUGHNESS has marked every effort made in the building of Bel-Air. Nothing merely "good enough" has been allowed to be built into the utilities—gas, light, sewer, water, roads—of Bel-Air. The best only passes inspection. The result shows in the "quality" that dominates every acre—every corner—of Bel-Air. It is noticeable even to the casual visitor to Bel-Air.

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them one year's trial during which time they are regularly checked by their professors, has just been adopted for experimental purposes, at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Four men were so trained during the past few years and the school administration department, which is directed by Prof. George Strayer and N. L. Engelhardt, obtained positions for them. They were sent to high schools on Long Island, South Carolina, New Jersey and upper New York State.

Family Wash Wins New Prominence in Field of Research

Laundrymen of United States and Canada to Study Best Way to Cleanliness

When the Laundryowners' National Association of the United States and Canada meets in Boston for its annual convention at Mechanics Building on Oct. 15 to 18 there will not be a dry subject on the program. It is all about the family wash.

For the family wash, be it known, has become a subject of chemical engineering and accounting research, and the laundrymen will hear much about the results of investigations carried on by natural scientists at the Mellon Institute of Research at the University of Pittsburgh and by business analysts at the American Institute of Laundering at Joliet, Ill.

It will be told how the association is endeavoring to build up the entire laundry industry of North America by a chain of research, by practical experiment with the formulas produced, and then by passing the final tested results on to the commercial power laundries for the improvement of their service.

Dr. George H. Johnson, director of the association's department of research at the Mellon Institute, will describe some of his department's chemical investigations at conferences on washroom practice and the wet wash problems of the industry. These chemical studies, according to a statement from the association headquarters, cover such subjects as: The kind of soap that will cleanse various fabrics most thoroughly, without injury to the fabric, is determined; the poorer quality of water to be used is made known, and the number of rinsings 11 to 13 required for complete cleanliness; dyes are tested as to their fastness, and the fabrics themselves, cotton, linen, silk and the newer fabrics, like rayon, are tested as to their durability and their reaction to laundering. From these investigations a code of standards and washroom practice has been set up by the association and promulgated to its members.

The laundering institute in Illinois, it was explained, is in effect the commercial laboratory of the industry, where the results of the research work and other recommendations and suggestions are tried out as to their commercial practicability. Plans have just been completed for the building of an entire new plant at a cost of at least \$500,000. J. Clair Stone, director of the institute, will speak at the convention.

Departments of cost accounting, of engineering, of sales promotion and of education also are operated by the association. All these, it was said, constitute a program to remove prejudices of American women against modern power laundry service and establish its claim to the right to take over the laundry work of American homes, on the ground that the laundries can do it better and more economically than it can be done in the home.

COLUMBIA TO TRAIN SCHOOL EXECUTIVES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—A system of training school superintendents and giving

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Rights of Beacon Hill Pigeons Upheld Over Law School Protest

Feast of Grain Served by Mrs. Coyne Safeguarded Even If Feathered Friends Do Disturb Students and Flutter Around Church Cornices

Rights of pigeons, challenged on Boston's historic Beacon Hill, are upheld. Mrs. John Coyne, who has spread a midday feast of grain for the small feathered Bostonians daily these 17 years upon the pavement before her brick house, can continue to entertain her winged friends, the police have ruled.

The ironrover in narrow Temple Street started when protests were made that the pigeons habitually loitered in the scrolls and angles of the cornice of a venerable church across the way. Moreover, the pigeons, it was charged, poked their beaks at the windows of a law school next door and distracted the students. If Mrs. Coyne would only stop feeding the birds, so the argument ran, they would doubtless cease to spend their leisure hours upon the church building.

The dean of the law school called on Mrs. Coyne to explain his attitude toward the birds, but she stuck to what she believed the unalienable rights of pigeons with the firmness of an early patriot.

Fly Right Into Room
She loves all kinds of animals—cats, chickens, squirrels—but especially the coral-footed flocks that fluttered to her doorway. These pigeons are her pets. When she opens the windows of the upper stories of her neat home as she goes about her morning cleaning, three of her more intimate bird friends often fly in the room to visit her. She usually finds a few peanuts in her apron pocket for them, she confessed. Anybody knows it costs to feed fowl. Cracked grain comes high, and how those pigeons eat! More than chickens. But Mrs. Coyne, who keeps roomers, likes to use her spare earnings, and time for the benefit of animals. She feels repaid by their gratitude.

Knowing pigeons as she does, her sense of justice was aroused at the charge that the birds were a nuisance to the neighborhood. The only reason they loafed under the eaves of the great institutions across the street, she argued, was that the city had been remiss in providing them with shelter on the Common, where they obviously had a right to good quarters.

Pigeons Have National Fame
"Why, those pigeons mean a lot to the city of Boston," she persisted, in conversation with a reporter. "When tourists come here the first thing they do is to go to the Common to see the pigeons and the squirrels." Her interviewer, who was once himself a visitor in Boston, recalled how he had early paid a formal call on "Mr. Scroggins, the oldest squirrel on Boston Common," and "Florie, the prominent pigeon." He nodded affirmation.

But Mrs. Coyne pushed the argument still further. It was really a test case. "If they stopped me from feeding them, they could stop everybody all over the city and that would be a drastic affair," she warned. Indeed, the honor of Boston was in question. The city as a whole loves animals, she observed with a touch of civic pride. Not even a bird is too slight a thing to win the protection

of the Animal Rescue League and the Animal Foundation. She trusted the authorities to uphold these standards.

Appeal to Police Successful
First to the State House, then to the Joy Street police court, she went with her plea for protection. Police Captain James McDevitt steered himself against the sentimental appeal of the case, but nevertheless felt himself obliged to rule for the humane enthusiast on legal grounds. No city ordinance existed to restrain any citizen from throwing clean grain upon the pavement for a reasonable purpose. Station No. 3, with some three score years of history to its credit, stood up for Mrs. Coyne and the pigeons.

Now all is peaceful again on Beacon Hill, but the Temple Street postman has an extra weight in his bag. Letters have begun to pour in to Mrs. Coyne from citizens, obscure and prominent, who commend her for her firm stand. One signed by a well-known Bostonian, included a \$10 bill for pigeon feed. Others wrote to join her in advocating a municipal housing project for the pigeons of the city.

CURTIS GETS SIKORSKY RIGHTS

NEW YORK (AP)—Formation of a new company—the Sikorsky Aviation Corporation—disclosed a contract giving the Curtiss Flying Service, Inc., exclusive selling rights of Sikorsky planes for commercial use in the United States. A similar contract for export was entered into with the Curtiss Aeroplane Export Corporation. The management of the old Sikorsky company retains half of the capital of 200,000 shares of no par stock in the new concern.

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ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

Williamsburg, Colonial Capital

CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

SOMETIMES a delight, at others a puzzling problem, restoration of one thing or another is certain to be undertaken by all who buy old furniture in its original condition. There is a definite satisfaction in so handling a chair or table, useless when found, as to make it as strong and attractive as ever and as likely to endure for another equally long term of years.

There are as many sorts of restoration attempts as there are degrees of buying power or desire. One person may have a desk which has been bought or inherited. Pigeonhole partitions may be broken; perhaps a drawer or two is missing; possibly the old brass handles have been replaced by wooden knobs. This much restoration can easily be done at no great expense, but a person who is spending much more money in restoring sufficient furniture to equip a home might run into difficulties which are not easy to solve. An otherwise fine table, minus its original feet, might leave one in doubt as to just what shape they were, and should be when restored.

A House a Real Problem
A still more ambitious collector might purchase a house which was fine in its general lines and in some particulars. In other ways it might have additions or alterations of much later date. Precisely what should be done in various ways to bring this building to the nearest possible approximation to its original form may require a lot of study, and that by well informed architects. Appreciating the task of arriving at a proper conclusion as to one house, we may come nearer to realizing what a stupendous undertaking the restoration of a whole colonial town must be.

The fact that Williamsburg, once the capital of Virginia, is to be restored through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller Jr. is no longer news. Six months ago the public learned the name of the previously unknown benefactor who was financing the activity. Much is left to be said concerning the reasons for choosing this town as the object of such attention. There are many things that the public might know about the present appearance of the town's streets, at one extreme, and their probable appearance 175 years ago.

A Monumental Example
This is certainly the most extensive and ambitious and far-visioned project of its kind which has ever been attempted in America. If even in Europe more important undertakings have been accomplished or are in progress, we do not know of them. Certainly no colonial community which approached Williamsburg in pre-Revolutionary influence has changed so little since it was nationally important.

As a center of influence this capital of the colony of Virginia ranked with Philadelphia, Boston and New York for two generations preceding the colonies' struggle for independence. Williamsburg was not only the focus of Virginia's political and social strength from 1705 to 1780, but for a long time before and after this period radiated culture from its College of William and Mary.

The diagram shown here may make clear the relative locations of the buildings which housed the royal representative, the legislative body, and the college. About equidistant from the House of Burgesses and the college building designed by Sir Christopher Wren was located the royal governor's palace. Of these three, only the Wren building now stands. Plans of the others exist, however, and the erection of copies or duplicates is a part of the restoration plan.

Twice Famous, Once Dormant
The location of Williamsburg may be seen by noticing the small map printed here. Long ago before it was abandoned as a capital, the once little-known settlement of Richmond, 45 miles northwesterly, had far outdistanced it in population and commercial importance. For Williamsburg's site lacked the natural advantages to allow it to become either a focus for the trade of its territory or for the approach of shipping.

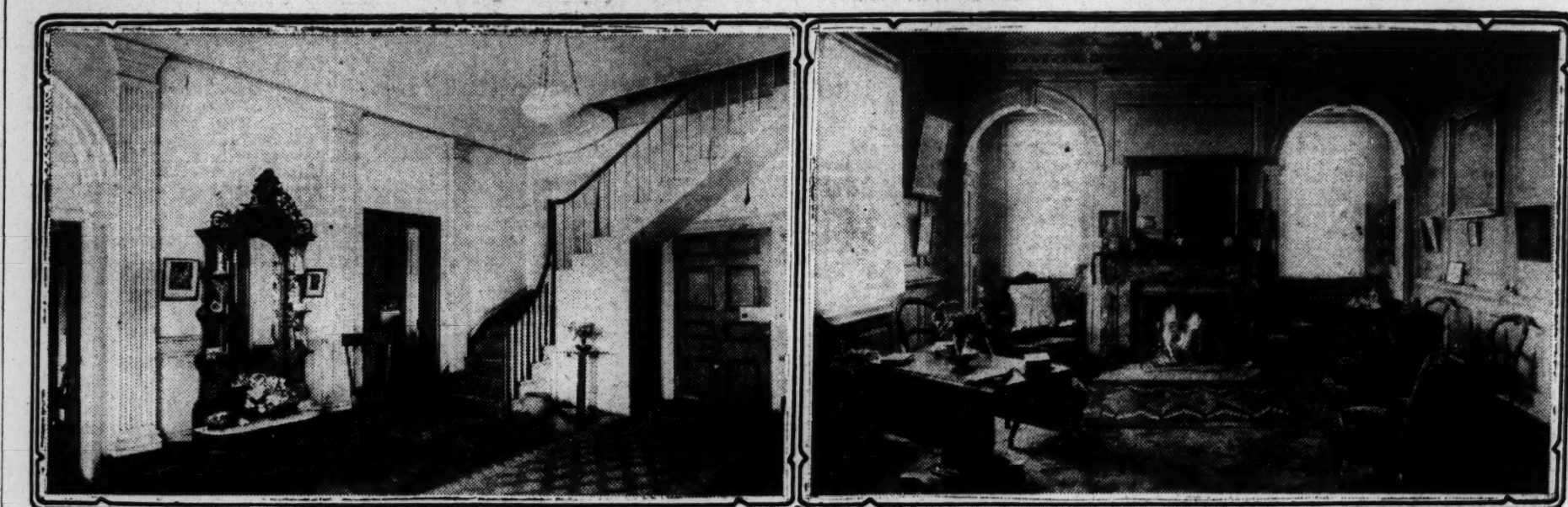
So when this town of perhaps 2000 inhabitants was no longer a seat of the government, it became mainly a college community with a local business center serving a com-



Williamsburg is about 45 miles southeast of Richmond, Jamestown, the earlier capital of the Virginia Colony, was but a short distance away on the North Bank of the James River.

paratively limited area. No industrial advantages attracted manufacturing. Agriculture thrived in the vicinity and a railway line passed through it to reach the port of Newport News. But for nearly 150 years the town has rested almost dormant in its physical and material extent and condition.

How fortunate this has proved from historical and antiquarian standards may be seen by noticing the extraordinary number of buildings of Williamsburg which date in the 1700's or earlier. While a few of the most important have disappeared, a large number stand as they did in the days when Washington and Jefferson, Randolph and Patrick Henry, were familiar figures in the



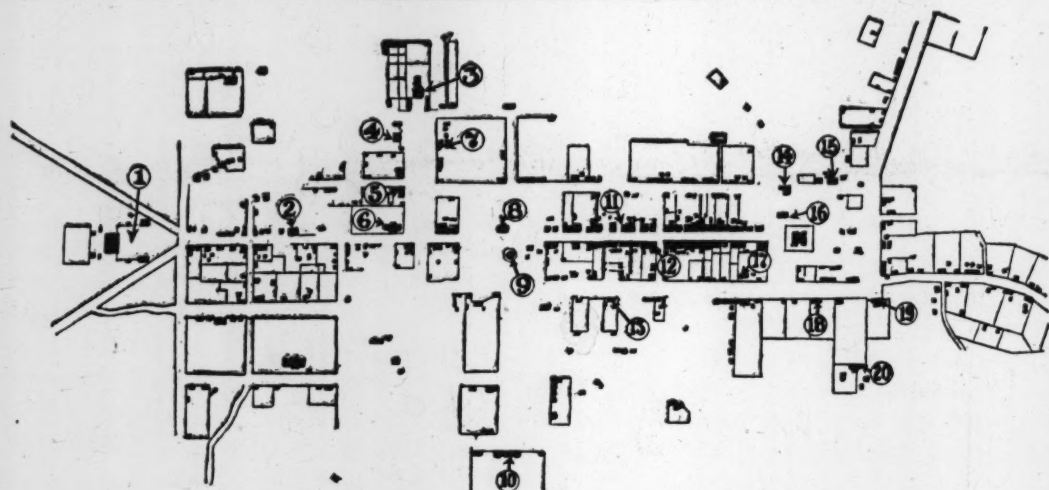
Inside the Simple Exterior of Tazewell Hall, Williamsburg, Va., Are Striking Architectural Features. At the Left Is the Entrance Hall, With Its Fine Stairway and Heavy Outer Door of Eight Panels. At the Right May Be Seen the Wainscoted and Paneled Walls of the Drawing Room and Its Arched Alcove on Either Side of the Fireplace.

streets of this town; when coaches and four, clattered by or stood at the curb; when men wore satins and velvets and a lady's gown outweighed 50 of today's.

Has Kept Much That Others Lost
It has been remarked that in the middle and late 1700's Williamsburg, with a few northern cities, led in the opposition to royal authority in England. The other cities were Philadelphia, New York and Boston. There still stand in them important structures within whose walls events of highest importance to each colony occurred. Nowhere except in Williamsburg do numerous examples of domestic architecture remain. Here has been discovered a surprising situation. While the House of Burgesses, where the people's representatives met, has disappeared and the governor's palace is gone, by far the greater portion of Williamsburg's eighteenth century aristocratic homes

'100 Years Old,' Duty Free

London
THE New Zealand Government, to encourage the acquisition of antiques and works of art, now permits their admission to the country free of duty, provided they were produced or manufactured at least 100 years before the date of importation. The New Zealand Minister of Customs, it is announced, has approved of the issue of certificates of age by the British Antique Dealers' Association.



Williamsburg as it was in 1786. From a French Officer's Map, Now in the College of William and Mary. The Following Buildings Shown on It Are Now Standing, Except as Noted. From 1 to 16 Is Nearly One Mile:

1 College Hall, designed by Sir Christopher Wren; 2 Blair House; 3 the Governor's Palace (not standing); 4 Dinwiddie House; 5 Wythe House; 6 Bruton Parish Church; 7 Andrew's House; 8 Courthouse; 9 Powder Horn; 10 Tazewell Hall; 11 Paradise House; 12 Raleigh House; 13 Montague House; 14 prison; 15 Garrett House; 16 the Clerk's House (the large building just below the number 16 is the House of Burgesses, only its foundation remains); 17 Galt House; 18 Peyton Randolph House; 19 Waller House; 20 Bassett Hall.

Interior Decoration Also

THE intuitive inclinations of some people are such that they need guidance in choosing and placing furniture, hangings, or objects of art. Not so with most of us. We need to learn, through reading of a more or less serious sort, the fundamentals of form and color, balance in arrangement, and effectiveness in grouping.

Home makers everywhere are showing a lively desire to have their rooms as attractive as possible, a fact which has led to an expansion of the interests of this page, as the present heading indicates.

It is the intention to make the contents thoroughly practical, stimulating the appreciation of beauty in the home and developing taste which will lead to the wisest selection and arrangement of things of utility and of adornment.

Only as much theory will be introduced as we believe will be welcome to nearly all readers. Illustrations showing how poor arrangement of furniture may be happily improved; recommendations for the most desirable choices of color and the relative amount of each which will secure the best effect; the striking results which may come through harmony on the one hand and contrast on the other; these topics indicate the nature of the material that may be expected in these columns from time to time.

Many schemes of interior decoration are based on some period style in vogue previous to 1800. These include the French and Italian, as well as those which prevailed in England and America. All so-called period styles are nothing more or less than the highly developed and usually wholly artistic fashions in interior decoration which prevailed in different countries and in different times.

A home interior which has the appearance of one that existed 150 years ago is not desired by everyone. The new shapes which present-day artists and furniture designers are boldly developing are becoming widely popular. Therefore, it will be our endeavor to interpret the ideals of the modernists as well, trying to appreciate sympathetically their aims, mediums, and methods.

So it should be clear that the most recent things, as well as the most remote, which have to do with home furnishings may from now on receive attention. No longer will a topic be excluded because it deals with things not "100 years old." The most modern of the modern French art in home decoration may be welcome.

So will new power, whatever its design, if intended chiefly for ornament. Novel and artistic wall colorings, lighting fixtures, pottery—all of these, either American or European, now will be considered.

In short, we aim to seek in all fields, from the ultra-modern to the antique, for whatever may be utilized with good taste in the interior decoration of homes of today.

Moderate-Priced Modernistic

Minneapolis, Minn.

THE vogue of modernism in the decorative arts increases apace. Yet most articles of modernistic furniture remain in the curiosity class, available only to the wealthy buyer who has plenty of money to spend on experiments.

Wynn Christy, a Minneapolis designer, has determined to put simple, compact modern furniture within the reach of the moderate—the very moderate—purchaser. Furniture, he claims, has not kept pace with the rapidly changing mode of living. From the furnishing standpoint, the small apartment, where one room often serves as dining and living-room combined, where closet space is reduced to the irreducible mini-

all their tiny apartment with bulky pieces which are not only unsuited to the given space but much too costly for their pocketbooks.

"It is my idea," Mr. Christy said, "to design substantial modernistic furniture which can be manufactured at really low prices. Then young householders can furnish a few rooms completely but compactly until they are prepared to buy more ambitious pieces."

One of the ingenious and eminently



A Corner of the Library in the Galt House in Williamsburg, Va., Unchanged Since It Was Built in 1677

practical designs this craftsman has evolved is a combination dining-room table and sideboard. The table top is 62 inches long by 30 inches wide, but folds to half its width when not in use for dining purposes, and can be pushed against the wall. It then forms a sideboard with drawers for linen and silver and a cabinet for electric implements such as grills and toasters.

The ordinary lamp table, Mr. Christy thinks, is merely an anachronistic survival of the dining table, although the former serves a radically different purpose. Thirty inches, the correct height of a dining table, is too high for a lamp, as every one knows who has tried in vain to adjust the light so that it will not

clear the nap of the carpet, and facilitate moving from place to place. Each piece is supplied from Mr. Christy's studio either plain or painted. The amateur decorator who wants to match a special color finds his job simplified because the designer has had the foresight to introduce a slight reveal where one color should end and another begin. When finished at the studios, however, the furniture is lacquered in two colors, and decorated with a simple band of silver leaf.

Although Mr. Christy has designed many elaborate modern pieces in costly woods, he believes that there is more need at the present time for inexpensive furniture in harmony with the times but in good taste.

AU QUATRIEME

All the Charming Accessories of Decorating For Every Type of Interior

ONCE established in the new house or apartment there remain to be thought of, lamps and lamp shades, scrap baskets, cushions . . . all the thousand and one details and accessories that are quite as essential to the success of an interior as to that of a costume and as important in their way. Au Quatrieme has been almost infinitely resourceful, bringing together this year collections of decorative objects more varied and more complete than ever before. Nowhere are the usual difficulties of selection more happily resolved.

Lamps and Shades

IT is improbable that anywhere else in this country or abroad are to be found so many distinguished and beautiful lamps, with the right shades especially designed for them. Lamps that have a definite decorative significance. There is a delightful group of old Directoire style lamps in the characteristic shapes of classic urns and columns and the lovely Pompeian reds, greens and golds of the period. There is a whole table of small Ming five-color porcelain vases made into lamps, with shades of softly ruffled silk. A tall handsome pair of antique white and gold opaque glass lamps have shades of an interesting white and gold material in a charming chinoiserie design. There are exquisite pairs of drawing room lamps made from old Coalport and Staffordshire vases. Derivatives apart lamps with their soft shades of translucent color. Lamps made from old Spanish pottery jars for Spanish rooms. And for early American, French provincial, and English cottage interiors, old pine candlestands and pewter candlesticks have been wired. New among the lamps and charmingly convenient are shaded reading lights from England attached to weighted bands of old brocade and designed to hang over a high backed arm chair or the head of a bed.

Wall Mirrors and Table Glass

THE decorative charm of a good mirror can never be overstated. Au Quatrieme's collections, in addition to unusually interesting old French and Spanish and fine English examples, numbers this year an arrestingly beautiful group of 18th Century Italian gilt and gesso mirrors in the most lovely designs of the period. To the large

collections of table glass have recently been added an engaging series of English glass fingerbowls, water glasses and three sizes of goblets etched with the most amusing little angling, hunting and polo scenes. Sets of French bottles for the bathroom are also etched or beautifully colored after fine Directoire examples, or opaline, globular in form, and undecorated, with round maroon-colored stoppers. There are also strikingly effective modern French table decorations of colored glass trees and flowers with mirrored bases, an oasis of jade green palm trees being particularly lovely.

Screens, Silhouettes and Garnitures de Cheminee

NEVER have the collections of old Waterford glass, of Chelsea and Staffordshire figures been more complete. Or those of old French and English pewter. On the walls of the American home are colorful sample silhouettes and old embroidery pictures. Dressing table sets and desk sets, scrap baskets and three fold screens, painted and decorated with all manner of lovely old prints exist in every imaginable scheme of color and design for rooms of the most varied moods and manners. Even pin cushions and trays have been thought of from the standpoint of the decorative pleasure and amusement they might give. Among objects of the less commonly encountered sort one should mention an unusually fine collection of English 18th Century inlaid tea caddies and several fine examples, French and English, of the garniture de cheminee, particularly notable being a set of three Rockingham vases in a most delightful apple green and an old Louis XV. Among and Chantilly china garniture, consisting of a pair of candlesticks and a tiny clock.

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FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

THE HOME FORUM

"By the Shores of Old Romance"

IN HIS little poem on the "Naming of Places," Wordsworth relates that

One calm September morning, ere the mist
Had altogether yielded to the sun,

in company with his sister and his friend Coleridge, he went for a stroll along "a rude and natural causeway," on the eastern shore of Grasmere. As they traveled this "retired and difficult way," they examined the flowers and ferns.

Fair ferns and flowers, and chiefly that tall fern,
So stately, of the Queen Osmunda named;
Plant lovelier in its own retired abode
On Grasmere's beach, than Naiaid by the side
Of Grecian brook, or Lady of the Mere.
Sole-sitting by the shores of old romance,

This reference to Sir Walter Scott's poetic narrative, "The Lady of the Lake," proves that Wordsworth, Scott's contemporary, saw not only a resemblance between the quiet shores of his dear Grasmere and the wild sequestered banks of Loch Katrine, but that he also accepted both lakes as productive of thoughts of deep poetic imagery and of stirring romance. In just six lines of exquisite verse, in simplest, purest English, this lover of outdoor beauty has pictured a rival scene between nature, radiant and active, and the classic symbols of mythology and romance. The tall, regal fern, type of a queenly woman, standing prominently beautiful in its own retired abode, could not help but be lovelier to Wordsworth's appreciative eye, than an imaginary Naiaid, however graceful, haunting the brooks of Greece, or a mountain maiden, sitting alone "by the shores of old romance," as then newly given to the world in Scott's popular borderland tales. That Wordsworth's allusion to this poem follows quite closely the author's description of "fair Ellen," is apparent as one sees the picture unfolded.

From underneath an aged oak,
That slanted from the islet rock,
A damsel gulder of its way,
A little skiff shot to the bay.
That round the promontory steep
Led its deep line in graceful sweep.
Just as the hunter left his stand
And stood concealed amid the brake,
To view this Lady of the Lake.

And the writer goes on to say that the maiden painted "such some distant strain—'with head upraised, locks flung back, and lips apart—"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Like monument of Grecian art,
In listening mood she seemed to stand.
The guardian Naiaid of the strand.
And ne'er did Grecian chisel trace
A nymph, a Naiaid, or a Grace,
Of finer form, or lovelier face.

This glimpse of Ellen on Loch Katrine is one of the choicest portraits Scott ever painted, yet the verse lacks the finished grace and poetic purity which one finds in Wordsworth's reference to it. The comparison, however, of even a regal Osmunda fern to the alert, beautiful maiden in her skiff, seems at first somewhat devoid of proper balance; then one remembers that the points of view are as entirely different as the surroundings, that each picture is exquisite in itself, the comparison being only in that Wordsworth touches the high points of natural beauty, while Scott paints the pinnacles of high romance. Wordsworth, in his quiet way, loved romance, but his portrayal of it lacked the picturesqueness of incident, and the thrill and force of actuality, which brought to Scott such remarkable success. Nature, to Wordsworth, was a vast, harmonious, benign arrangement, from which man might learn helpful lessons and gain inspiration; to Scott it was a magnificent stage set for romance and adventure to him, the rugged boldness and wild beauty of the western Highlands formed an appropriate background for fierce clansmen, clattering steeds, packs of baying hounds. The rocky summits could easily shape themselves into the "turrets, domes or battlements" of feudal castles and fortresses, while the glens abounded in weird bogie caves and dark caverns. All is color and action. Scott loved it, and so did his readers.

Wordsworth had traveled in Scotland and was familiar with the scenes of many of Scott's popular works; and, although he did not like Scott's historical poetry, he read with interest the stirring pages of "Marmion," of "Rob Roy," of "Ivanhoe," and of the other border tales as they were published. For those days, Wordsworth traveled a great deal, yet his home for fifty years was in the quiet vale of Grasmere, where, surrounded by a few choice friends, he lived quietly, neither seeking popularity nor receiving conspicuous praise for his poems. Scott, grown wealthy from the publication of his historical prose and verse, revelled in the building of his home at Abbotsford, in the likeness of a feudal demesne, wherein to dispense a jovial hospitality associated with olden times. In his historical romances Scott was, as at Abbotsford, "bent on arranging points of view and Gothic halls," while Wordsworth shaped a garden of delicate and "the simple produce of the common day." Wordsworth sought to adapt the external world to the inner thought; Scott was content to adapt it to the ideas of the Middle Ages. Wordsworth, though somewhat indifferent to history, clung fervently to the historic foundations of society; Scott had a tendency toward feudalism, yet he was a prudent Scotsman and an agreeable host. Both Wordsworth and Scott loved nature, but used the things of nature as settings; the one, for bringing out some moral lesson, the other for a background to the varying moods of human nature. Wordsworth, in his genius as in his living, seemed isolated and alone, while Scott was the most popular and the most widely read writer of his day. Yet someone has said of Wordsworth that many of his contemporaries might be replaced;

But where will Europe's latter time,
Again find Wordsworth's healing power?

Of Wordsworth's distinctive art, Mr. Ruskin, in "Modern Painters," writes: "It was a war with pomp and pretence, and a display of the majesty of simple feelings and humble hearts together with high reflective truths in his analysis of the courses of policies and ways of men; without which his love of nature would have been comparatively worthless." Only the moral lessons which men might learn from nature, or the enhancing of his own appreciation for beauty, seemed to call forth Wordsworth's best art in praise of nature. Even during the walk on that "fair Ellen" September morning, when the scene is somewhat enlivened by the sight of reapers in the harvest fields, and a peasant angling in the lake, Wordsworth's chief concern is not for the laborers, nor for the abundance of their harvest; it lies in that he and his friends, who had condemned the man idling at the lake for not being at work in the fields, should see

What need there is to be reserved in speech.
And temper all our thoughts with charity.

It is said of Walter Scott that he gave to his native land a "citizenry of literature—scenery, monuments, houses, castles, characters of every age and description." Of all the glimpses we can get into the lives of the men of that time, none are more pleasing than those of the intercourse between these two great contemporaries in the world of letters. As one has written of them: "They were the two most earnest and most wholesome men of genius of their time. They held different theories of poetic art, but their affection and esteem for one another never varied."

Like Scott and his "Lady of the Lake" in the Highland borders, Wordsworth in his quiet way may have dwelt at Grasmere, "by the shores of old romance," but the thrill of the barking hounds, the clansmen's shouts, the minstrel's songs, the thundering storms, and the crashing forests, all passed him by. The tall Osmunda fern may still grow on Grasmere's beach, but those who delight in stirring, throbbing romance still seek it by the silver strand of Loch Katrine.

C. S. B.

They have been taking up the road in Trafalgar Square, hacking it into a wheelbarrow, with your dust-covered legs dangling over the side, during the most congested hour of the day, and bask for awhile in the knowledge that no one else in the whole city (unless he be another road-mender) may do the same; to hear the oncoming roar of some giant machine bearing down with terrific weight upon your isolation, and never so much as turn your head, knowing that the invincible power of the law stands in unchallenged dignity between you and it.

First thing in the morning, as the

bells of St. Martin's ring out the chiming of half-past eight, the road-menders draw around a glowing brazier and cook their meal. They crouch on anything they can find—buckets with strips of wood balanced across the top; little heaps of wooden blocks; upturned boxes. Some of them have brought tomatoes; and they fry them in little pans over the coals. Their hands are as black as the tar they have been spraying; the bread, as it comes unwrapped from its piece of newspaper, is dingy; the pocket-knives they cut it with are soiled with all manner of things; but there is no one in the whole of London happier than they. They are privileged persons—privileged to eat anyhow, to sit anyhow, to drink the steaming fluid from the enamel cans anyhow; to be as untidy as their work has made them; to take huge bites out of big sandwiches and talk at the same time, and shuffle their boots in the dust, and laugh, and try out witty remarks at someone else's expense, knowing that there's a good day's work ahead of them, and a good ten minutes left before they need begin.

Richer, perhaps, than the Lord Mayor himself, is the road-mender in Trafalgar Square.

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Now then a photograph conveys something of that rich and deep quality which, one usually expects only in an oil painting. The accompanying photograph of a group of typical Australian gum trees, standing near Willoughby in the northern part of South Australia, belongs to such a small and choice group. To a person familiar both with the country and with the artist, this photograph recalls subtly a painting by Hans Eysen, who makes his home in the Adelaide hills, where, amid the scenery he loves, he devotes his days to painting nature in her varying moods, his work, naturally, takes on a unique and convincing charm.

This photograph gives an impression of the fine gum trees of which specimens are conspicuous in South Australia. Particularly those trees which flank the northern creeks are noted for their commanding symmetry and majestic form. Their vivid coloring ranges through the grays and blues to flaming gold.

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Canadian Strength Is Influence in Chicago Grain Market

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR HERALD
CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—With practical nothing but bearish news to content with, wheat prices at Chicago nevertheless have shown a fairly strong undertone this week.
There has been moderate hedging in the hard spots, with northwester selling a factor.
Commission buying has been sufficient to keep the slack out of the market on the setbacks.
Foreign news has been about standoff in most respects, but the fact that India is hoarding wheat from other countries, and that Russian report

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Foreign news has been about standoff in most respects, but the fact that India is hoarding wheat from other countries, and that Russian report

unfavorable, has had some effect in stimulating buying at Liverpool. In the face of huge receipts in western Canada, the movement to date having smashed all previous records, has created a great deal of speculation on the part of the London market. The upward grade of cash when being re-exported scarce, while shorts in the October future were evidently appreciative. The Canadian strength helped to support the market here on several occasions.

The price of the wheat market has given a good account of itself when it has appeared to be hopelessly handicapped has created a more friendly sentiment than for some time past. The feeling that prices are low enough to permit a further increase in demand would be no more hope of having any larger export business, has

come widespread. The advances at Liverpool and Winnipeg, especially in the October deliveries, apparently have made our wheat a little more attractive to foreign buyers, and some sales of hard red winter wheat have been made recently. Export clearances continue heavy. Corn has worked into a fairly well-defined bull movement, the deferred deliveries working upward as soon as the September was out of the way. Bulls were losers in the September corn operations but since the end of

September the cash demand has been orderly, with good sales, while the country offerings of old corn have been extremely small.

Domestic corn news is extremely bullish. Government reports have been favorable, while the old and new crop conditions appear equally bullish. Western Europe apparently promises to be a slight factor in the export trade, while Argentine shipments are much smaller than a year ago. During the last week export sales of new crop corn from this source have been scarce.

On a sharp bulge late in the week all grades sold out a great deal of corn, but the market absorbed the sales and moved up again to the best prices so far. March and May selling

The highest prices on the crop. Crop news has been favorable. The crop is about made, and will be of fine quality, which will make it attractive to foreign buyers and also will enable farmers to hold it if they see fit. The market worked sharply higher with a very general demand, while there was a good deal of spreading, buying of and selling of wheat.

**ALL RIVER CLOTH
DEMAND IS GOOD**

MAIL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 6—Many
the narrower print cloth styles have

me scarce in the local market on
ount of the heavy buying of the
two weeks. Sales this week ex-
ceded production.

The increased buying of 36-inch
es begun last week has continued
ugh the current week, with con-
ed demand being also evidenced
ards-inch goods. The 25-inch, 52x45,
ards, were sold out at 40 and 45

the wider print cloth construction, trading has been largely confined to the 39-inch, 56x44s, at 6½c; 41-inch, 48 squares, at 6¼c, and 41-inch, 52x40s, at 6¼c.

ir demand has prevailed for
ns. Prices have held firm.
day's quotations on standard
s are: 38½-in., 64x60s, 8c; 39-in.,
4s, 6½c; 27-in., 64x60s, 6¼c;
s, 56x52s, 5½c, and 25-in., 56x14s,

MARKET OPINIONS

Hyden, Stone & Co., Boston: The market has been called on to withstand a number of shocks this week, and it has admitted that it has withstood well; indeed, the more the dangers of the situation are pointed out, the resiliency it shows; at least, in financial issues. It is in a defiant mood.

rk, Childs & Co., New York: We
 that the stock market situation
 the need of caution at this time.
 because of any adverse economic
 of importance, but because there
 been over-speculation in many di-
 versities. The prices of many stocks have
 advanced to values. The ultimate readjust-
 ment may be delayed for many weeks,
 months or even years. We would recognize the doubt-
 ful technical position of the market by

only on a conservative basis, but would not dispose of intrinsically attractive stocks which show evidence of well bought.

Er H. Bright & Co., Boston: Money continue high and, in this connection, it may be well to bear in mind of the suggestions for the necessity of conservatism which have been this week before the American

ment & Co., Boston: While we recognize the adverse factors in the present market situation, nevertheless we do think that an important break is in late prospect, but that a number of high-grade standard stocks will sell somewhat higher prices before the reaction of the present market.

mer Atherton & Co., Boston: Although many issues are obviously overvalued, the market gives no signs of falling sharply, and is holding its ground in the face of adverse conditions. Nevertheless, we would maintain a conservative attitude, and confine buy-ers to individual issues which are cheap.

the market continues to be one of specialities, there is nothing in the tone of yesterday's trading to suggest anything more than normal profit-taking. Until the market shows a disposition to follow more constructive leadership, we are inclined to recommend that trading be restricted to those stocks whose present prices are commanding public confidence, not caring to make general commitments, until a definite

MAGNAVOX GETS BIG CONTRACT
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—Magnavox has secured a contract with one of the largest radio manufacturers for delivery of 500 loudspeakers for the next three months with the understanding that deliveries will be continued after that period. As a result,

A detailed black and white architectural sketch of a large, ornate building corner, likely a department store or office building. The building features multiple stories with numerous windows, decorative moldings, and a prominent corner entrance. The sketch is signed "C. B. Smith" in the bottom left corner.

England. Sixty coupon rooms eliminate

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E DEPOSIT COMPANY

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SHIRE STREETS

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Member "U. S. League of Local Building and Loan Associations"			
Member "American Savings, Building and Loan Institute"			
5, 1921, . . .	\$0.00	March 31, 1925, . . .	\$750,097.74
h 31, 1922, . . .	\$147,688.20	March 31, 1926, . . .	\$1,208,168.28
h 31, 1923, . . .	\$272,463.58	March 31, 1927, . . .	\$1,557,991.60
h 31, 1924, . . .	\$500,130.44	March 31, 1928, . . .	\$2,116,928.70

June 30, 1928, \$2,368,160.98
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AL OF BIG
RICAN CORN CROP

NGTON—In discussing the crop which is expected to be 11,000,000 bushels, or 6 per cent last year, Secretary of

William N. Jardine pointed
normally about 85 per cent of
crop is fed to domestic ani-
it is often advisable to vary
tion to prevent undue deple-
of either corn or live-stock

**HORNBLOWER
& WEEKS**

60 CONGRESS STREET
BOSTON

advantageous this year to
of the surplus to hogs, heard,
however, not to produce
er than desirable market
rice discrimination against
hogs would offset the value
right.

**PATTERSON-WYLDE
& WINDLER**

*Insurance
General Agents*

for Puget Sound stock
the proposed plan of ex-
holders of Puget Sound
right common will receive,
share they deposit before
and a quarter shares of
Public Service common and

Los Angeles INVESTMENTS -
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
THE ESTATES CORPORATION
~ 610 SO. BROADWAY ~

exchange, it expected
it will be consummated.
tion with the foregoing
for other corporate pur-
chases Public Service Com-
mission to a banking group
in the near future 130,000.

newly created \$5.50 premium with warrant as mentioned in the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 351,106 bales this week compared with 305,728 in the like week last year. Total exports during the season to date are 1,230,514 bales compared with 1,297,738 in the corresponding period of last season.

U. S. RUBBER EARNINGS
NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—U. S. Rubber Company, ending this quarter with net profit of about \$3,000,000, announced that the deficit of slightly more than \$14,000,000 for the first half of the year would probably be reduced to \$8,000,000.

ditions a new sales record
edly be set up this year.
cord sales volume of \$122-
established.



DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Three Women Rulers
Three countries are at present ruled by women. These rulers are Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands; Charlotte, Grand Duchess of Luxembourg; and Empress Walseru Zauditu of Abyssinia.

London's Calls
More than 553,000,000 local calls were made last year by London telephone subscribers, while inland trunk calls from London averaged 16,000 a day.

Boston Transcript: The old-fashioned man who never takes a vacation is back at his desk after a series of business trips to the mountains and the seashore.

Migratory Heights
Swallows, ducks, geese and other birds when travelling long distances usually fly at a height of 1000 to 2500 feet.

Saint Paul Pioneer Press: Will the "ancient village" that Henry Ford is going to build have hitching posts or parking spaces?

Polo in England
Polo was played by Europeans for the first time in 1883 in Calcutta; the game was first played in England by the Tenth Hussars in 1869.

Longview Daily News: A go-getter is a man who walks seven blocks to the place where he parked the car.

First Kodak
The first kodak, the invention of George Eastman, appeared in 1888, and the first pocket kodak was introduced in 1889.

San Francisco Chronicle: Fable: Once a man stopped to "help" small boys play ball and didn't insist on batting all the time.

Washington's Trees
Washington, D. C., possesses 106,355 trees lining 500 miles of street curbing.

Philadelphia Mint
A mint was established in Philadelphia in 1792 and remained the sole mint of the United States until 1838.

White Flowers
Experiments indicate that white flowers have the sweetest odor.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in a Box Appearing in This Issue.

1. What is Governor Smith's remedy for dry law violations?—Editorial.
2. What institution for girls is a "place of opportunity" rather than a "reform school"?—Educational Page.
3. What American dish is now popular in Paris and London?—Household Arts.
4. What is the root meaning of "ambition"?—Word a Day.
5. What, according to a Persian proverb, will bring bigger opportunities?—Thought for Today.
6. What are said to be England's greatest contribution to civilization?—Editorial Notes.
7. What two materials are displacing wood for furniture?—World's Great Capitals.
8. When did Brazil become an independent state?—Odds and Ends.
9. What does Mrs. Boole describe as "the outstanding change in the customs of Europe"?—Sayings.
10. What less warlike title does the French Minister of War propose for his office?—World's Great Capitals.

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Olympiad

In this day of internationalism it is fitting to realize the significance of the interest in the Olympic Games. These, "the world's most important athletic contests, fastening the friendship and unity of nations and emphasizing the uniform development of mind, body and spirit necessary for a successful contestant," were revived in Athens in 1896 after having been abolished in 394 A. D.

For more than a thousand years the Greeks every fourth year held these Olympic games in honor of Zeus, whose fabled abode was "Olympus (Olympus) and, as this was a convenient way to reckon time, the four-year period (not the games) was called an "Olympiad." For three weeks, including the celebration, all warlike activities in the Greek world ceased.

Accent the second syllable of O-lym-pi-ad, sounding o as in ody, j as in syrup, l as in ill, a as in at.

"During this Olympiad European countries will emphasize training in track and field events."

Roger W. Babson: "Today, as always, the size of the man at the head is of more importance than the size of the business."

G. M. Kirby: "The Christmas season is the cream that rises on the milk of human kindness."

Herbert Hoover: "The farm is more than a business; it is a state of living."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

A Thought for Today

Let thy mind's sweetness have its operation upon thy body, clothes, and habitation.

—GEORGE HERBERT

In Lighter Vein

Ecclesley

In Montana a railroad bridge had been destroyed and it was necessary to replace it. The bridge engineer and his staff were ordered in haste to the place. Two days later came the superintendent of the division. Alighting from his private car, he encountered an old master bridge-builder. "Bill," said the superintendent, "I want this job rushed. Every hour's delay costs the company money. Have you got the engineer's plans for the new bridge?" "I don't know," said the bridge-builder, "whether the engineer has the picture drawn yet or not, but the bridge up and trams is passin' over it."—Harper's Magazine.



"No golf course here! What ever do you people do for exercise?"

Human Interest Note

"Your boy Josh says he's going to town to seek employment."

"Yep," answered Farmer Cornsack. "I don't blame him. Everybody feels occasionally like gettin' away an' lookin' fur work 'stid o' stayin' where he knows it'll be wadin' fur him regular."—Washington Star.

Modern Needs

"What's he selling earmuffs in September for?"

"There's a talking movie up the street."—Life.

New Clerk

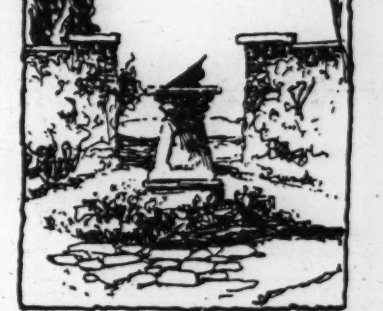
Customer: "Are these doughnuts fresh?"

Clerk: "I don't know, madam. I've only been here a week."—Life (Australia).

Convenient Library

Dentist: "Send in the person that's in the waiting room."

Assistant: "He doesn't want to see you, sir, he's following one of the serial stories in a weekly magazine."



Greek Taxi Driver

TWO Americans who are traveling extensively in the Near East were recently in Athens, where, on one occasion, they had to go a little distance in a taxicab. As they were nearing their destination a traffic officer told their driver that because of street repairs he would have to make a detour of several blocks in order to get to the desired street.

By the time they reached their goal, the taximeter registered a fare of 11 drachmas (about 15 cents). When one of the passengers gave the driver 15 drachmas to pay for his fare, the latter handed him back the five-drachma piece with the remark: "The taximeter says 11, but that's my fault and not yours. I ought to have come a different way; then I should have avoided the long detour and the bill would have been less. So I'll take only 10 drachmas."

Many foreigners traveling in Greece have discovered with pleasure that this instance is typical of the fair and kindly treatment accorded them.

Sharing

AN ENTERTAINMENT was to be given in a public school, and the children were industriously saving their pennies for the admission price. When it was discovered that one chump had none to save, another little boy came up to the teacher and handed her three cents, saying that since Edward was the only one who seemed unable to go, perhaps the other boys and girls might provide his admission fee. The rest of the money was soon forthcoming, says this contribution from Miss R. McC. Cleveland, O., and the next day the children attended the entertainment in a body and, of course, enjoyed it all the more because they had shared their pleasure.

Ye Took Me In

A FAMILY of five sold their home on Long Island, expecting to take up their residence in a new section. When they moved there in cold weather, they found that the furnace had not yet been installed. Some neighbors across the street, learning of their plight, invited the family to stay with them until the house could be made ready. This invitation the newcomers were reluctant to accept, as one of the family had a wheel chair. On learning this the neighbors were all the more insistent, says this contribution from G. D. B. New York City, and for a number of days the hospitality of their warm home was extended without thought of any remuneration.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Why This Changed Opinion?

IN AN editorial article published Jan. 21, 1920, the New York World, which now ransacks the lexicon, thesaurus, and the dictionary of quotations for words and phrases derogatory to Mr. Hoover, had this to say of him:

Of all the men whose names have been mentioned, the World believes Mr. Hoover alone measures up to the Presidency in the fullest sense.

It is fair to ask just what has been done since 1920 by the gentleman who is now the Republican candidate for the Presidency to cause this marked change of attitude on the part of this great New York newspaper. When the World nominated him for the Presidency, Mr. Hoover was living in Washington, and laboring at the task of feeding Europe and checking the spread of Bolshevism in European countries. His most active work at the moment was directing the drive for the benefit of the destitute children of Europe. He was then, as now, a Republican, and had, before this liberal outpouring of the World's approval, sent word to the editor of that paper as to his party affiliations. By way of showing his independence, the editor, the late Frank Cobb, declared at the top of his editorial page that the World wanted Hoover for President, whether on the Republican, Democratic or Independent ticket. It would hardly seem, therefore, that the change in the political attitude of the World is to be ascribed to any belated discovery of Mr. Hoover's Republicanism.

For the practically eight years that have elapsed since that time Mr. Hoover has served the Nation as Secretary of Commerce. The department which President Harding consigned to his direction offered at that time the least prestige of any Cabinet position. His task was to develop it, and that task he has performed with such success that today the Department of Commerce is one of the most important branches of the executive service. It is no secret that among the Secretary's colleagues in the Cabinet there was not infrequently expressed the apprehension, sometimes humorous, lest Mr. Hoover, with his appetite for work, should gradually gather into his control the functions of the other departments. The list of the bureaus taken over has been printed too often to need recapitulation here. It is enough to say that today there is possibly no department of the Federal Government which touches the interests of the people at so many points as does that of Commerce.

For this development, Mr. Hoover, more than any other man, is responsible. Yet he found time to preside over the St. Lawrence Waterway Commission; to direct the Unemployment Conference of 1921; to serve on the Foreign Debts Commission, and the Advisory Committee of the Washington Arms Conference. He served on the Colorado River Commission, which settled an interstate dispute of twenty years' standing, and he presided over the International Radio Conference, which struggled with one of the most complicated problems that modern science has presented for settlement. In the bureaus of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and of Standards, Mr. Hoover has developed machinery for the extension of the trade of the United States and for the correction and avoidance of waste and duplication in business which contributes enormously to the prosperity of the Nation. So great a problem as checking the development of a rubber trust under foreign control attracted his attention, but not more so than the lesser task of so stabilizing the manufacture of bricks as to cut the divergent sizes down from forty-four to one. All this has been accomplished without theatrical display, and without effort at self-aggrandizement.

As a result, it may be said without fear of contradiction that no man in the public eye has had a training better calculated to fit him for the multifarious duties of the presidential office than has Herbert Hoover. Whether the problems be foreign or domestic, political or industrial—problems of trade or of diplomacy—he has had experience in methods of determination that abundantly qualify him for the greater authority that the American people are about to confer upon him. Nearly all of this experience has been gained since the World proclaimed him as the man of all men best fitted for the presidential office. One wonders what, unless it be Mr. Hoover's recognition of prohibition as a dominant factor in American prosperity, can have come into the situation to make the World his violent enemy today.

China's Ambitious Nationalists

THERE are, doubtless, many shortcomings in the régime which the Nanking Nationalist Government proposes to establish for China. Narrowness of purpose, however, does not seem to be one of them. The Nationalist scheme of things is not likely to fail for lack of ambitious plans. Whether these plans represent merely the first expressions of a victorious party but recently come to power after a long struggle, or are based upon a seriously thought-through design, remains, of course, to be seen.

Geographically the Nationalists place the bounds of their hopes and purposes at the very

outermost of all possible frontiers. They propose to reach beyond the Yangtze gorges, where Peking (Peking) even in Manchu days never exercised a very decisive authority, and weld the vast province of Szechuan into the union. Szechuan reaches to the borders of Tibet. But Nationalist ambitions do not stop at that border. They propose to re-establish Chinese authority over the Forbidden Kingdom of the Dalai Lama. Their efforts in that direction will be watched, not alone by the Tibetans, but by those Western powers, particularly Great Britain, that have had an interest in maintaining the independence of Tibet.

To the north the Nationalists have plans that are no less comprehensive. In regard to Manchuria there is a temporary deadlock which will not soon be broken without difficulties with Japan. In thought, however, the Chinese authorities in Manchuria are already closely allied with Nanking. It is inconceivable that that alliance will not, one day, be consummated by a more tangible union. The vast increase of Manchuria's Chinese population, with the migration from Shantung and Chihli Provinces, is likely to speed that day.

In like manner Nanking is looking toward Mongolia. In outer Mongolia, lying, as it does along the Siberian frontier, Soviet influence has been a dominating factor. This authority, exercised despite agreements reached with China to relinquish Mongolian territory, will not be easily dislodged. Outer Mongolia, with its caravan and more recent automobile roads leading toward Kalgan and China, is a base that the Soviets are not likely readily to surrender. But the Nationalists, despite the certainty of Russian complications, propose to bring all of Mongolia within Nanking's sphere.

Places have already been made in the Government for those who will assume administrative direction of these soon-to-be-restored territories. It is possible that for some time to come the activities of the new administrators will not be burdensome. Tibetan restoration involves negotiations with Great Britain. Manchuria involves Japan. Mongolia involves Russia. China's domestic difficulties, as they now exist within the eighteen provinces "below the wall," are sufficient to call for first attention. But once, and if, those difficulties are met it is very probable that an international readjustment of authority in China's border territories will be called for. In that readjustment the Nationalist dream for the establishment of a new Chinese empire may be fulfilled.

A Great National Referendum

WITH encouraging complacency the rank and file of the voters in the United States are regarding the studied efforts of party managers and political spellbinders to define in their own way or to befog and becloud what the people have accepted as the actual issues of the campaign. They seem to have gained the realization that there is presented what, in fact, is a national referendum in which are to be decided matters of the greatest possible importance. The interest which is being manifested in the result of the election is out of all proportion to the emphasis which spokesmen for either of the two major parties have given to the questions to be determined.

One natural sequence to this popular response in the absence of effective party domination of the situation is the dearth of tangible or reasonably accurate information upon which to base an estimate of the probable result. Thoroughly organized efforts are being made to forecast the outcome by means of more or less comprehensive straw votes, so called, by which comparisons may be made with the actual returns in previous elections. But it must be realized that in a campaign in which party alignments are openly disregarded in many of the states, and in which individual rather than partisan preferences and prejudices will control the voter in the election booth, even the most carefully organized pre-election count of noses will fail to indicate, even approximately, the recorded result.

As the campaign progresses, however, there are increasing indications that the people of the United States are determined to see to it that the election shall not go by default. The appeal to the individual is insistent and compelling without emphasis being given by any office seeker. The men or women who realize that they stand as the executors of a solemn and sacred trust imposed upon themselves and upon their children for generations to come will not regard their responsibility lightly. They will not be swayed or dissuaded by any specious appeal or allow themselves to be persuaded against their better judgment by malicious attacks upon the institutions which have been committed to their care and in the defense of which they cheerfully and willingly have engaged.

But this defense can be effectively interposed only at the ballot box. It is there alone that a decisive answer can be given to those whose ambition it is to destroy rather than build upon democracy's firm foundation. The determining issues in the great national referendum are not those interposed by the constructive and truly progressive elements of society, but by those whose sympathies and ambitions are at variance with genuine Americanism.

Mr. Rhodes Holds On

NOVA SCOTIA nearly re-entered the Liberal fold, from which it strayed in 1925, when it returned a Conservative Government for the second time since confederation. Prior to 1925 the Liberals had enjoyed the fruits of office for fifty-four years out of the sixty-one since confederation. Then came the landslide three years ago, when the Conservatives captured thirty-eight seats, leaving the Opposition with a remnant of five seats. The supporters of E. N. Rhodes, the Premier, who was formerly Speaker in the Dominion House of Commons, were confident—overconfident, it would now appear—that they would repeat the 1925 experience, as it was hardly felt that the alleged misdeeds of the Liberal Party when in power would be soon relegated to the limbo of forgotten things.

But such would seem to have been the case, for Mr. Rhodes's supporters in the provincial

House shrunk to the narrow majority of three, which, however, with careful nursing and wide-awake whips, may keep them in power for the next four years, the full term of the Parliament in Nova Scotia.

Many alibis, as is always the case in political elections, are forthcoming from the nearly defeated Conservatives: overconfidence of success; promises made and not all fulfilled; the long-standing Liberal traditions of the Province. These and half a dozen others were put forward to explain what, with a few more losses, would have proved a veritable débâcle.

The simplest explanation would seem to be that Nova Scotia, after coquetting with the Conservatives for three years, desired to return to its old love—the Liberals—which it very nearly did.

After Mussolini the —

BENITO MUSSOLINI has now taken action to meet the one hitherto unanswered criticism of the system of government he has given to Italy. This criticism is that a dictatorship cannot last forever, and that chaos is liable to arise whenever in the course of nature it comes to an end. This applies whether the dictatorship be good or evil. It is admitted alike by those who, with George Bernard Shaw, hail the Duce as a great ruler who "does get things done diligently for the public benefit," and by those who, with Signor Nitti, denounce him as the author of "a vast prison where there is no more laughter and no more life." The action Signor Mussolini has taken is to constitute a Grand Council as "Supreme Organ" of the state, which is to form and keep in readiness a list of suitable successors to himself for appointment by the King when occasion requires.

It cannot now be foretold whether the arrangement will work when the need for it arises, or whether, with such a prize as the absolute overlordship of 42,000,000 people in sight, there will then occur a state of disorder comparable to that of the Wars of the Roses in fifteenth-century England. The fact nevertheless remains that a system has been set up which, if not self-continuing like an elected chamber, at least provides some guarantee that Italy will not be without a recognized Duce when Mussolini is no longer there.

Developing American Composers

SYMPHONY writers are desired at Rochester, N. Y., according to the plain reading of an announcement issued from the Eastman School of Music. Makers of orchestral works are advertised for by Howard Hanson, the director, almost as though he had posted a "want" bulletin outside his office. Young persons reared on the soil, who will help build up the national civilization, seem to be the sort whose knock at the door he is listening for. To stand up close and read precisely what he says: "It is America's first duty to develop American composers." He adds something about the auditions that he has arranged, at intervals, during the last few years with the help of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra; noting that he intends to continue them, and obviously implying that men and women who aspire to honors as symphonists are invited to submit their pieces.

Dr. Hanson, ever since taking his present post, has endeavored to impress upon the conductors of American orchestras the realization that they have an obligation to meet with regard to the composers right about them. Furthermore, not to wait too long for their response, he has gone ahead and illustrated his notion by taking orchestral scores of various graduates of studios and music schools in the United States and, producing them, giving the concerts at first in the Eastman Theater and latterly in Kilbourn Hall of the Eastman School, himself holding the baton over the players.

In choice of items to present, he and his colleagues seem to have kept out of partisanship, neither favoring the modern movement unduly nor insisting upon classic formulas too severely. They have accepted American composition as they found it, without trying to transform it to views of their own. For after all, the composer now writing and likely to keep on writing is the reliance of American musical art, be he an originator or an imitator. He may invent a new native architecture, or he may merely copy French chateaux and English baronial halls, but he must have his chance.

As for outcome, one or two national reputations have been established since the hearings began, and conductors here and there have been glad to offer their audiences some of the studies in rhythm, harmony, form and color that Dr. Hanson has successfully brought out at Rochester. Evidently, then, the only thing the American composer's symphonies and tone poems need, in order to find a place in the repertoire of orchestras generally, is to be once properly performed in order to get afloat, to be fairly launched.

Random Ramblings

The French modiste who advertised to make a man's discarded old felt hat into a beautiful tailor-made hat for ladies ought to visit a football field after the undergraduates have marched under the goal posts.

Another evidence of the fact that "time is money" may be seen in the fact that in one day New Yorkers paid \$512.30 to learn the time from the telephone operators.

While the United States is now looking forward to the World Series results, the world is looking forward to the results of the United States election series.

Arrival of the new fall mail order catalogues now gives the farmer's wife the opportunity to do her "window shopping" at home.

The pulling strength of an elephant is equal to that of approximately 12 horses or 8 oxen—not to mention several donkeys and tigers.

By all appearances at the fuel conference in London, it would seem as if coal were the burning question again.

Well, "Bobby" Jones didn't win the United States women's golf championship at any rate.

Culture by Megaphone

THE program calls it "London Drive No. 1," and its starting stage, apart from the transatlantic voices, is given local color by hopeful news vendors, who, determined to be appropriate at all costs, are thrusting week-old copies of the "Chicago Tribune—all American papers, sir—ere 'y' are—all American," into the faces of the passengers, who already have whipped out notebooks and pencils in preparation for their trip through the old city area.

Sister and Brother (we know their relationship because that is how they keep on addressing each other) have at last decided that the back seat will give them greater benefit from the guide, with his natural megaphone of a voice—the harassed little Japanese man (the only non-American on the coach, since for the purposes of the drive I am from Minneapolis, Pa.) has explained brokenly in his few words of English exactly why his ticket is a week old: "I have come every day—but I miss it always—at last I catch—today," and he looks in triumph at the collector. So we roll smoothly down Piccadilly, "London's West End thoroughfare—not forgotten" St. James' Palace on the right—the "ome of many a Royalty, not ter mention the Prince."

The guide is large with a person to match his voice, and soon we know all his domestic secrets, all his prejudices and most intimate convictions. In some extraordinary way he achieves a broadcast confidentiality. He is full of pious tags, and appropriate proverbs garnish his talk. As we pass the Smithfield meat market and St. Bartholomew's Church, he sighs gustily over the religious persecution of the bad old days, and rounds his peroration: "Ah, religion, woe sirs 'ave bin committed in thy name," and apropos of Sir Robert Peel's statue, he justly remarks that "distance lends enchantment to the view" of a policeman. We murmur appreciatively, some of us even jot them down under the impression that they are quotations from Shakespeare, and as the morning wears on he becomes even more mellow.

Obediently we crowd round him in the Guildhall, where we are assured that "you'd hardly credit the difference 'ere on a gala day with kings and queens and lords and ladies gathered for a banquet." He seems disposed to linger over the attractive vision of those sumptuous, leisurely meals, but there is time to be thought of, and we are scheduled next for the colder memories of the Tower.

Here notebooks and pencils are rampant, since here the American comes into his own, for surely anything before the sailing of the Mayflower is as much his as anyone's. And then, too, there is a certain creditable reflection by

contrast, cast on American efficiency and humanitarianism when one has seen and shuddered at the dungeons, those dank underground sepulchres, below river level, where 200 poor wretches at a time were herded with no other light than the faint grating, no food but a husk of bread. "Ah, yes, sir," as a business man from Cleveland remarks to a little school-teacher from the same city, "we live in a wonderful age, an age of progress, a vurry interesting time."

But at the moment she isn't listening, she is in the middle of an intriguing conversation with his son, a "college boy," about Europe—Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Germany, which she has "done" in three weeks—and about Scotland and English universities which she means to "do" in another five days before she sails.

"Say, that saltcellar wouldn't hold enough fer me," she exclaims with pleasant irrelevance among the massive crown plate and jewelry, and then the conversation turns back again to their mutual acquaintances in Cleveland. After all, even if you do miss a little here and there, you can buy a lot of post cards from the beefsteaks in their cut hats at the gates.

In St. Paul's her mood changes, for she evidently decided that it is right to feel "just awesome." Therefore she stops talking and gazes right and left obediently if indiscriminately. Great, though unknown names are on every hand. Lunch is getting pleasantly near, and we're almost through with the Crypt now—

"Let's see, what was it—that caffay where Dr. Johnson used'er eat. The Cheshire Cheese—wal, I guess that's going to be my little old luncheon house today, eh, Junior?" And Junior, hearing Dr. Johnson's name, agrees, though he is a little distraught through not having quite got down that bit the guide said about what Sir Christopher Wren said about St. Paul's being his monument.

Smoothly, in our sleek Levathans, we sail along Fleet Street, "the home of newspaperdom in London," as the guidebook says.

"Say, Pop, there's the Chicago Tribune; look, Pop." And we glow pleasantly inside to think what a wonderful age this is we are living in—to think that right here in the heart of the ancient city is the office of the "Chicago Tribune"—well, well, London surely is a wonderful place. Progress, civilization, all kinds of large and majestic abstractions float hazily in the thought, warmed to a universal appreciation of everything by the imminence of lunch. A. F. B.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ACCORDING to a publication which has just been issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, there were 9,168,367 Italian nationals living outside Italy at the end of June, 1927. The new census book, a volume of about 800 pages, has been prepared under the direction of Giuseppe de Michelis, who was for many years High Commissioner for Emigration, and is now president of the International Institute of Agriculture, the Italian representative on the International Labor Bureau, and chairman of the Italian Loan Association for the development of North Africa. Of the total 9,168,367 Italians resident abroad, nearly 84 per cent live in North and South America, 13 per cent in Europe, and 2 per cent in Africa.

Of those living in American countries, 3,706,116 resided in the United States, 1,797,000 in the Argentine Republic, 1,839,000 in Brazil, and 200,000 in Canada. In Europe there were altogether 1,267,841 Italians resident outside their own country. France absorbed the largest contingent (962,593), Great Britain had 29,130, while Lithuania and Gibraltar each had only one Italian resident. Nine-tenths of the Italians living abroad reside either in American countries or in France. The census further shows that in June, 1927, there were 589 Fascist organizations abroad, with about 120,000 recognized members of the Fascist Party. Another interesting point is that the total number of publications issued in the Italian language abroad was 278, including twenty daily newspapers, 166 weeklies, eighteen fortnightly reviews and fifty-nine monthly magazines.

Ferragosto, one of the three Italian popular holidays, has been observed this year with perhaps greater enthusiasm than on former occasions. The name Ferragosto is derived from the Roman "ferie augustae," when an unusual amount of freedom was allowed to slaves; nowadays it is the custom on Ferragosto to give presents of money to servants and dependents and, indeed, to all those persons who are of service in any way. Long before Ferragosto arrives, you are duly reminded of the approaching holiday by all those who have performed some service during the year. The mail deliverer, for instance, instead of leaving the letters with the concierge, makes it a point to call on you personally, and after respectfully wishing a "Buon Ferragosto," inquires if you are receiving letters and newspapers regularly, and promises to look after your correspondence with greater attention in the future. In the days immediately preceding Ferragosto you will certainly notice that your barber is more attentive and shows greater deference to customers. The same attention you will observe in the milkman, the iceman, the office boy, the chauffeur, the cabman, etc.

But Ferragosto is really the shopkeeper's holiday. Most of the shops are closed not only on that day, but for the two or three successive days as well. During the summer months business is generally slack, and Ferragosto falling exactly in the middle of summer, affords shopkeepers an opportunity of taking a few days' rest from their daily work. This year Ferragosto fell on a Wednesday and many shops did not reopen until the following Monday. The Romans all rushed off to the sea and the Milanese spent the day on the lakes. Railway ticket offices were perhaps the only places where brisk work was being done on Ferragosto day. It is not easy to estimate the number of holiday makers in Rome or in any other big city, but certainly if a census were to be taken on Ferragosto, its results would be most surprising. It is an exaggeration to say that at least one-third of Rome's normal population was out of town.

Prof. Alfredo Trombetti, a famous Italian savant, has just published in Florence a work—La Lingua Etrusca—which not only represents the results of many years of labor, but which may perhaps lead to the definite solution of the enigma of the Etruscan language, of which only about eighty words have hitherto been deciphered. In this book he gives seventy-three entirely new Etruscan definitions, with the etymology of the words, and five new definitions of words which already have been deciphered. For sixty of the eighty words already understood, he has supplied new etymologies. His originality consists in a combination of the method of "internal evidence," that is, the study of the inscriptions by their own material alone, and etymology and philology. The work of Professor Trombetti, according to many experts, has resulted in the greatest single advance ever made in the study of the Etruscan language, and will surely give a fresh impetus to further researches in the language of the ancient Etruscans.

Now that the reconquest of the interior of Cyrenaica is proceeding favorably and there is no longer the danger of losing again the reconquered territory, the Italian Government is giving close attention to the local problems of the colony. The most urgent of these problems is certainly the construction of a port at Benghazi, the capital of Cyrenaica. Project after project has been drawn up,

and yet hitherto nothing material has been accomplished. The difficulties and the high cost of construction are, doubtless, both very considerable. But faced they must be if Benghazi and Cyrenaica are to go ahead. The existing port is so small and shallow and so exposed to the winds that only small coastal steamers can enter it. The weekly mail steamer which plies between Benghazi and Syracuse is always forced to anchor some distance outside the harbor, and during the bad season Bengasi goes sometimes for two or even for three weeks without a mail because it is impossible to land either passengers or cargo from the vessel, which thus has to return to Syracuse as she came. It is now announced that 100,000,000 lire will be spent upon the construction of an adequate port.

At the autumn session of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Egiberto Martire, a deputy, will submit a bill for the rigorous suppression of pornographic and immoral literature. Details of the new bill, which has met with almost unanimous approval in Fascist quarters, are now available. Heavy fines and imprisonment will be inflicted on anyone who prints, writes or circulates anything against the public morals. Booksellers are warned not to sell to minors books, even the most classical, if there is anything in them offensive to morality. The sale of pornographic books or magazines or pictures is strictly forbidden, and publishers or authors who sell or write them will be prosecuted. Moreover, severe penalties are proposed for newspapers which print stories about crimes.

The "Azienda Autonoma Statale della Strada," or Road Board, recently established to deal with the bad conditions of the Italian roads, has now drawn up a program for its first year's operations. One of the most important Italian roads to be dealt with immediately is that leading from Genoa to Ventimiglia, on the Franco-Italian border. The contrast between this road and its continuation along the French Riviera has been strongly remarked by several delegates to the Road Conference held in Milan two years ago, and the Italian Government has since been requested to put it in order. Other stretches of roads which will be improved in the near future are the Via Cassia, Via Flaminia, Via Tiburtina and the Via Appia, all of which lead out from the capital in various directions.

A question which has been discussed at Venice at intervals during, one may say, the last thirty years, and which greatly interests the Venetians, is how to meet the congestion of traffic in the City of the Lagoons. The solution of this problem is more difficult than might appear at first sight, and the almost insurmountable obstacle is how to find a practical solution that does not interfere with the artistic beauty of Venice, which the Venetians have decided to preserve intact. Count Pietro Orsi, the Podesta or Mayor of Venice, has now approved a new project to meet the increased traffic without affecting the beauty of the Grand Canal. He proposes to demolish the few steel bridges which have been erected in comparatively modern times and to construct tunnels under the canal for the use of pedestrians. One of the tunnels would run from the fish market to the Church of Santa Sofia, thus connecting two important parts of the city, while two more tubes would replace the steel bridges. It need hardly be said that the famous Rialto Bridge, or any other bridge which in one way or another is connected with the history of Venice, will not be touched.

In connection with the fourth centenary celebrations of the birth of Emanuele Filiberto, the Duke of Savoy, who recovered from France most of the territory lost by the House of Savoy, a special series of postage stamps has been issued, and has been now put on sale. The stamps, in different values and colors, are in two designs, one showing the Duke standing, and the other being a reproduction of the equestrian statue of the Duke in the Piazza San Carlo of Turin. Four more sets of stamps, bearing an allegory of Victory, will also be issued shortly.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Counties in New York State

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In my communication printed in the Monitor of September 22, the figures of Governor Smith's margin over Mr. Mills—247,478 out of a total of 2,904,730 votes cast—were referred to on a basis of there being thirty-two counties in New York State instead of sixty-two, the correct number. The error was mine.

The percentage of counties carried by the Governor, eight in his favor as against fifty-four against him, is therefore larger. The difference in population in the five counties in which the Governor is the acknowledged dictator—Greater New York—was responsible for his election. SEYMOUR BROWN.